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## For Rwanda, a New Setback

### Short Supply, Export Crops May Perish

#### Because of Economic Blockade Applied by Uganda

KIGALI, Rwanda, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Rwanda, one of the world's poorest nations, has new problems. Millions of people live in this small, beautiful, mountainous land in central Africa, making it one of the most densely populated countries on the continent. Of the 4 million are subsistence farmers who live in mud and thatched huts. Farmers are so poor that most of them use money but barter beans and corn for tin sheathing at the market.

**On Their Heads**  
Men and children carry sewing machines on their heads. Even public transport beyond their means. And rural Rwandans venture more than a few kilometers from town throughout their lives.

In the last two years, the military government of President Juvenal Habyarimana has been the standard of living. But Rwanda's future is now threatened by a crisis which it has no control.

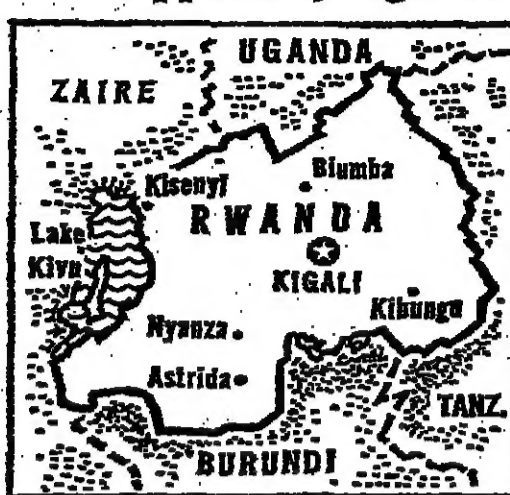
Abandoning Uganda, itself tottering on the economic ruin because of President Idi Amin's policies, has instituted an economic blockade against Rwanda, apparently mainly out of self-interest.

**No Gasoline**  
Rwanda has received no gasoline supplies for weeks. Only two pumps in the country, the capital, are working. Electric power, supplying hospitals, often is interrupted. Rwanda's fledgling light industry has

been trying very hard to get along with neighbors. A senior government official said, "But every time Kenya and Uganda go to get the best of the boot."

Far, the effects of the blockade have been to the capital and the few new factories. They have not touched the farmers, to even oil is not important in their daily

have never ridden a machine and I have eaten anything that has come from one," reported Mungu, 32, a father of seven who beans and sorghum on a tiny plot.



UPI

"I have never even ridden in a vehicle. People that ride in buses and trucks have money. I don't."

The crisis arose after Rwanda emerged from an intertribal war in which the Tutsi and Hutu killed each other by the thousands.

"Now this country is like a sleeping baby compared with the rest of Africa," a Catholic missionary said. "Everyone is at last pulling together and then this has to happen."

Some effects of the crisis are beginning to be felt in the villages.

**Medical Vehicles**  
A large consignment of food and grain earmarked for the poorest persons is blocked in Kenya. Medical vehicles needed in remote areas sit idle in front of the Ministry of Health for want of gasoline.

Rural health clinics are without power because there is no diesel fuel for the generators. More than 1,000 tons of cement for new roads and development projects are blocked.

However, Rwanda eventually may be able to ignore the caprices of Marshal Amin because a road is being built to the Tanzanian border by Chinese laborers and engineers, providing an alternate route for exports and imports.

Meanwhile, the crisis is getting worse. "Someone just might have to organize an airlift of supplies to this country if it continues," a foreign diplomat said as he siphoned the last of a secret reserve of gasoline into his car.

## Terms Set By Kenya For Links To Uganda

NAIROBI, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Kenya today presented Uganda with two key demands that must be met before the two countries can normalize relations, sources at a conference between the two sides said.

During the second day of talks between the two countries the Kenyans produced a list of Kenyan citizens reportedly killed in Uganda, the sources said, and demanded a written promise that the "murders would stop."

In what was described as a "no-nonsense" working paper, the Kenyans also demanded that Uganda clear away an estimated \$50 million in outstanding commercial debts before all supplies can be resumed to landlocked Uganda. That country's industry and transportation system has been paralyzed by a lack of petroleum.

**300 Kenyans Killed**

Sources in Nairobi estimated that at least 300 Kenyans have been killed in Uganda since relations began to deteriorate a month ago. A Nairobi newspaper, the Standard, put the figure as high as 3,000.

Diplomatic observers said that Kenya seemed determined to win major concessions from Uganda as the price for normalizing ties and not to soften its position at all at the talks. They said that Uganda would find it "very difficult" to agree to all the Kenyan demands, putting the success of the talks in doubt.

On President Idi Amin's insistence, no statements were made on progress of the talks, which diplomatic observers said could be pivotal in deciding the Ugandan leader's future.

They said that Marshal Amin desperately needs agreement with the Kenyans to get oil supplies flowing to his country again.

A breakdown in discussions would greatly add to pressures within the Ugandan Army, where unrest is already widespread, to oust Marshal Amin and replace him with another army officer.

Initially Marshal Amin responded to his country's petroleum shortage by threatening military action against Kenya. But he has gone some way to meeting Kenya's demand that he should end his threats of force by saying that his troops are on the border only to prevent smuggling.

Kenyans continue to stream out of Uganda with reports of harassment and killing by Ugandan soldiers and occasionally civilians. Relations between Kenya and Uganda, strained by conflicting territorial claims, worsened recently when Uganda charged that Kenya had collaborated with Israel in its July 4 raid to free hostages held at Entebbe airport.

**Israel Seizes Man on Ship**  
HAIFA, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Israel is detaining a passenger from an Egyptian ship that was intercepted on a voyage to Lebanon on suspicion that he belongs to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Israeli military sources said today.

The Egyptian freighter Abdul Basset was intercepted earlier this week and now has been released by the Israelis, as have two other vessels also detained on voyages to Lebanon.

One of these was the Greek merchant vessel Friendship, intercepted a month ago and found to be carrying ammunition to leftist forces in Lebanon.

The ammunition was removed before the ship was released last night.

The other vessel detained was a Greek-Cypriot ship bound from Limassol to Sidon with 45 persons aboard.

Foreigners were still billeted in embassy compounds but most of them were permitted to return to their apartments at will to gather personal belongings.



IN SOWETO—Black demonstrators making "V" signs at passing police anti-riot vehicle.

## 2½-Hour Session With Callaghan

## Kissinger in U.K. Talks on Africa

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Prime Minister James Callaghan met for nearly 2½ hours at breakfast today to explore the chances for a peaceful solution to the racial problem in southern Africa.

Later, neither would comment on the meeting but an official statement said it focused on U.S. policy toward South Africa and Rhodesia, where black majorities are seeking to take control from white-minority governments.

Officials said that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Callaghan concentrated on policy and did not discuss the latest clashes in South Africa between police and blacks from the township of Soweto on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

Officials on both sides said that there had been no discussion of any future meeting between Mr. Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

**Six-Nation Tour**

There has been press speculation that Mr. Kissinger will meet with Mr. Vorster during his present six-nation, eight-day tour that will include stops in Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, France and the Netherlands. But the speculation was not borne out by officials in his party.

Mr. Kissinger arrived here last night on the first stop of his tour. He arrived in Tehran tonight.

Tight security was in effect at 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence, as Mr. Kissinger arrived. Armed U.S. security men leaped from their cars and scanned adjoining buildings as Mr. Kissinger and his entourage were driven to No. 10 in a convoy of black Cadillacs.

Mr. Kissinger was accompanied by the U.S. ambassador to Britain, Mrs. Anne Armstrong.

Reporters traveling on Mr. Kissinger's plane were left with the definite impression that the secretary sees no real chance for success in heading off a race war in Rhodesia.

**Intricate Talks**  
The negotiations aimed at peacefully ending the rule of 250,000 whites over 6 million blacks are felt by Mr. Kissinger to be as intricate as any he has engaged in and the odds are against success.

The reasons given include a lack of unified black leadership, uncertain attitudes by neighboring black governments and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's opposition to any compromise.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kissinger was described as holding out some possibility of an agreement and that is why he stopped in London on this trip.

According to British and U.S. sources, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Callaghan are considering tentatively a plan to spend up to \$600 million (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Police Fire Disperses Marchers At Soweto

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Violence erupted again today in Soweto when police opened fire on a mob of 5,000 black students who had renewed their attempt, launched yesterday, to march on central police headquarters in downtown Johannesburg.

Police fire and tear gas forced the mob to disperse and no casualties were reported. Police said the situation tonight was quiet.

Major trouble is expected tomorrow, however, according to black reporters, who say 2,000 youths laid plans at a meeting late this afternoon for another mass march on Johannesburg to demand release of students arrested during and after the riots in mid-June. (Whites are still forbidden to enter the troubled township.)

The students are also reported to be planning blockades at all major transportation stations in the sprawling African township outside Johannesburg to prevent workers from commuting to jobs in the city, a tactic that yesterday led to serious staff shortages in many of Johannesburg's businesses and industries.

**Success This Time**  
"They are determined that this time it succeeds," a journalist said. "Leaders urged that no one stop because of tear gas or bullets. They may have some weapons themselves."

The preparations are being made in defiance of pleas by the Soweto Student Representative Council (SRC) and black community leaders, who today urged that youths stop the demonstrations to allow time for negotiations with government officials.

The black parents' association has requested a meeting with Minister of Justice and Police James Kruger to present a detailed memorandum of student grievances drawn up by student leaders, including the SRC.

The list was prepared last night after at least 10,000 youths attempted to march into the city. Police fire stopped the demonstration, killing three blacks, officials confirmed today.

Today's march followed a meeting of youths at SRC at Soweto's Moshoeshoe High School, from which students broke forth and began their protest.

**Freedom Songs**

Joined by adults, they moved toward Soweto's borders, chanting slogans and singing "Freedom" songs, the South African Press Association reported.

"The situation is more explosive than ever," an African teacher complained, "the militancy is obviously growing and with organization, they could really create havoc, like nothing we've seen yet. Promises of talks won't stop them now—nor will bullets. Only results from the government will end the trouble."

As the liberal Rand Daily Mail noted today, "Yesterday showed that the disturbances are not burning themselves out. If anything, they are growing in scale."

"The disturbances were in themselves proof that force is ultimately no solution. Because the causes of unrest are basic, basic changes must be made."

"What is required is a strong and unequivocal undertaking from the government that it is totally committed to redressing the grievances of urban blacks. The longer necessary reforms are put off, the more difficult it will become."

The appeal was echoed today by members of all three of South Africa's "white" political parties. Louis Nel, a member of Parliament from Pretoria and a member of the conservative and dominant National Party, warned, "Whites will have to start making sacrifices and give up the old privileges and opinions that do not help us and, in fact, can endanger our continued existence and happiness."

Mr. Nel called for equal opportunities and pay, black home ownership, urban renewal in African townships and improved social services.

**North, South Koreans Trade Fire at DMZ**

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Aug. 5 (AP).—North and South Korean troops exchanged fire across the Demilitarized Zone for six minutes today. No casualties were reported. Each side accused the other of shooting first.

U.S. Rear Adm. Mark Prudden, the UN Command's senior delegate, proposed that the armistice commission go to the scene. But the North Korean delegate, Maj. Gen. Han Ju Kyong, ignored the proposal.

## Charges Dash Hopes for Immediate Truce

## Chamoun Says Iraqi Force Fighting in Beirut

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Aug. 5 (UPI).—For an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon, which had been overhauled, was dashed when Interior Minister Chamoun, a Christian leader, accused Iraq of sending troops into Beirut alongside the Palestinian forces in a meeting with Egyptian Maj. Gen. Mohammed Hassan Ghomel, the commander of the Arab peace-keeping force here. Palestinian and Lebanese Moslem commanders had also agreed to the cease-fire.

Late last night, Hassan Sabry al-Kholi of Egypt, an Arab League special envoy, said after talking with Syrian government leaders in Damascus that he would convene the first meeting of the Lebanese-Christian forces in a meeting with Egyptian Maj. Gen. Mohammed Hassan Ghomel, the commander of the Arab peace-keeping force here. Palestinian and Lebanese Moslem commanders had also agreed to the cease-fire.

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## MP Stonehouse Is Found Guilty

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Former Postmaster General John Stonehouse, who faked his suicide on a Miami beach in 1974, was found guilty today on four counts of forgery and fraud. But the jury was unable to reach unanimous verdicts on 17 other charges and was told to try for majority decisions tomorrow.

The jurors also were unable to agree unanimously on six charges of fraud against Mrs. Sheila Buckley, Stonehouse's secretary. She was released on bail for appearance in court tomorrow but the former minister in the Labor government of the 1960s was jailed for the night. Stonehouse is still a member of the House of Commons, but for the English Nationalist party.

The other vessel detained was a Greek-Cypriot ship bound from Limassol to Sidon with 45 persons aboard.

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## Carter Spends Busy Day Answering Questions in Washington

### But Georgian's Main Concern Is Organizing Campaign

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Jimmy Carter came to Washington yesterday for a little skill practice with his presidential campaign staff and he talked optimistically and philosophically about the future.

In an interview with The New York Times, the Democratic party's presidential nominee made the following points:

• He thought the Republicans would nominate President Ford at Kansas City but not John Connally of Texas for vice-president. On the issue of public trust, he said, "Maybe the only person in the country who has a lower rating in the polls than Connally is Gov. George Wallace."

• He thought the "religious" issue had been "substantially alleviated," but that trust in government and government leaders was still the major issue among the people, who he said were giving government "one more chance."

• He thought it was "fair" to talk about the "Ford-Nixon ad-

ministration"—not, he said, "the dishonesty and the disgrace of Nixon, but Ford's continuation of Nixon's policies, yes."

• He was not assuming that he would win in November, or anything else, but, if he won, he would revive "Cabinet government," restore "the fireside chats" of the Roosevelt era, work for a nonpartisan foreign policy and try to renew the people's faith in their political leaders.

**Time for All**  
Mr. Carter acts like a man who has time for everybody. He was up greeting a delegation of milk producers at his hotel before 8 a.m. yesterday. He addressed the Democratic party's National Steering Committee shortly after 9 a.m., met editors of the Scripps Howard newspaper chain in mid-morning and had lunch with the editorial board of the Washington Star.

Later, he answered questions from the editorial board of U.S. News and World Report attended

a fund-raiser for Tom Maloney, the Democratic senatorial candidate from Delaware, and spent the evening with the Democratic Study Group, before returning to Georgia.

Awkward questions don't seem to bother him. In The New York Times interview, he was asked why he had begun attacking the Republicans on Tuesday in New Hampshire and tying President Ford to Richard Nixon.

Well, he said, maybe it was a tactical mistake. He had carefully prepared a speech on the importance of the U.S. family but in the enthusiasm generated by a party rally he had put it aside and made a scolding attack on the Republicans. Even so, he added, it was right to warn the Democrats against overconfidence and to attack Mr. Ford.

**Nixon's Policies**  
Mr. Ford was no Nixon, he said, but added, "I don't see any change in Ford's attitude toward government or his lack of leader-

people were curious about his religion rather than critical. "There's a lack of personal security in the country now, I think," he said, "and maybe a feeling that the few precious things that were never supposed to change have gone."

"When I came along, our families were stable. You knew where your mother and father were. There was a stability that was very reassuring. Where I lived, the church and school were all ways there. My father went to the same school I went to and my kids have also gone to the same school. And later, though I moved every five years or so, my nation had characteristics that made me proud."

"Then along came Vietnam and Watergate, and the CIA revelations, and again there was something precious that was lost. Now I believe in something. I had to face that question fairly early in the campaign. I talked it over with my wife and we decided it was wrong to conceal the way I believed. If they asked me, I'd just tell them."

Mr. Carter said he thought there was now a revival of optimism in the nation but it should not be overestimated. "In many ways," he said, "there's an attitude—maybe it's an oversimplification—but people seem to be just tell them."

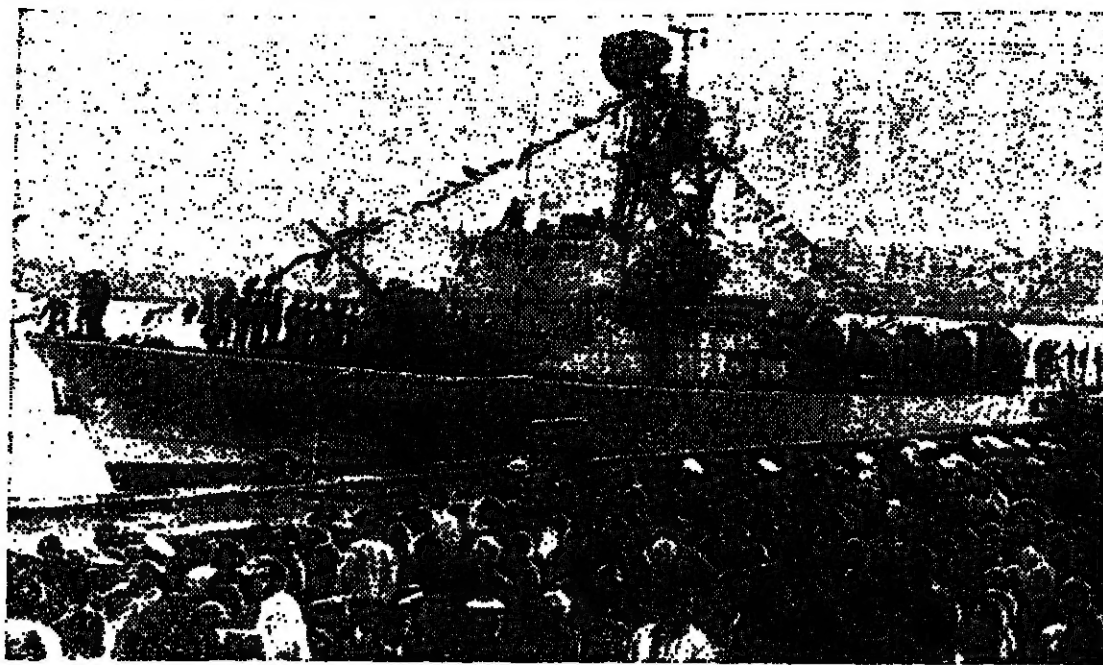


UPI

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JOINING THE FLEET—A large crowd turned out in Haifa to see a new attack boat.

## Strike Force of Small Navy

## Israel Building Up Fleet of Missile Ships

TEL AVIV, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Israel is steadily building up the strike power of its navy and plans to have a fleet of 24 missile-armed ships within two years.

Israel's Navy is largely home-made, from an original French pattern. Even its missiles are Israeli-produced.

Naval officers emphasize that "we have no ships-only boats." The buildup dates from the early 1960s.

Israel decided to scrap its World War II surplus destroyers and converted merchantmen after Soviet-built Komar ships, equipped with Styx missiles, joined the Egyptian Navy in 1962, followed by Osa-class ships in 1965.

The Russians developed the concept of the small missile ship, lengthening the range at which naval battles could be fought.

Victory in every naval engagement in the 1973 war.

The Gabriel missile aboard the Israeli vessels lacks the range by the Soviet Styx missiles but the difference is said to be made up by ingenuity, seamanship, electronic equipment and weather conditions, according to Commodore Barkai.

His claim seems to be borne out by the results reported by the Israelis in the only two naval engagements at the beginning of the 1973 war.

In a sea battle between missile boats off the Syrian coast on the night of Oct. 6, five Syrian vessels were sunk, including one Osa and two Komar missile ships as well as a torpedo boat and a minesweeper, the Israelis said.

## Battle Off the Nile

The following night, off the Nile Delta, three of four Egyptian Osa missile ships were sunk, with no Israeli losses in either engagement, according to Israeli accounts.

In addition to the 18 missile ships at present in service, the navy consists of a number of small Israeli-built 60-foot patrol boats of the Dabur class, used in peacetime for coastal patrol.

There is also a small number of submarines, planned for anti-submarine warfare as well as for offensive purposes.

## Food Deficit Seen Rising In the Tropics

May Double in Decade In Some Poor Nations

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Food deficits in many poor tropical nations could be double those of the crisis period of 1974-75 in less than a decade, according to a study by the International Food Policy Research Institute.

To overcome the expected shortages, the Washington-based institute estimates nations with surpluses will be asked to make large increases in food aid, and deficit nations will be forced to attempt a doubling of their annual increases in food production, to 4 per cent from roughly 2 per cent.

In the 1974-75 span, food deficits in poor countries, largely in the tropics, totaled 45 million tons, the recently formed food policy institute said. In the 1985-86 period, depending on whether economic growth has been slow or fast, the deficits would be 95 to 106 million tons.

The report containing these forecasts was discussed at the annual meeting in Washington last week of a group of international agricultural research centers. These aim to increase the yields of major food crops of the tropics. The meeting of the supporting agencies' consultative group on international agricultural research is known informally as "Centers Week."

Dr. Dale Hathaway, an economist formerly at Michigan State University and the Ford Foundation, heads the institute, which was formed in the aftermath of the World Food Conference in Rome in 1974.

The institute's report said that the shortages it was forecasting could even be greater. In the 15 years ending in 1974, food production rose an average of 2.5 per cent each year, but in the last half of the period—because of weather or other difficulties yet to be measured—the rate of increase dropped to an average of 1.7 per cent.

The report called this drop in the rate of increased production "pervasive" among nations and major cereal grain crops. Thus, the report said, "it may well be difficult for developing, market-economy, food-deficit nations to maintain their longer-term production trends."

If the more recent trends prevailed, the food deficits of 1985-86 could be 200 million tons instead of 100 million, the report said.

The institute said this amount of food would be difficult to transport where it was needed, even if such surplus producers as the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia and Argentina had enough to ship, and financing for all the needed food could be arranged.

The institute report said, "Such a large transfer of food, largely from developed countries, could well be unmanageable physically or financially."

The declining rate of increase in poor countries' food-grain production occurred in spite of widespread introduction of so-called "green revolution" varieties of wheat and rice, the report noted.

The only exception to this was the raising of wheat in Asia. During the 15-year period ending in 1974, Asian wheat production increased an average of 6.9 per cent annually. In the last half of the period, starting in 1967, the rate jumped to 8.3 per cent.

According to the institute, two food-exporting nations—India and Pakistan, could turn to exporters by 1985-86, and so could China. China, the institute suggested, might choose to use its surpluses to improve local diets or those of nearby Communist states rather than enter world export markets.

## 17 Teachers Held For Subversion in Argentine City

Buenos Aires, Aug. 5 (NYT).—A military investigation of academic "subversion" has led to the arrest of 17 professors and a major purge at the national university at Bahia Blanca.

Gen. Adel Villal, deputy commander of the V Army Corps, announced the arrests yesterday and issued a list of 31 other persons, including three foreigners, who were wanted. The corps is based at Bahia Blanca, a major port city southeast of here.

"Until we can cleanse the teaching area and professors are all of Christian thought and ideology, we will not achieve the triumph we seek in our struggle against the revolutionary left," Gen. Villal said.

The arrests of faculty members at the University of the South, as the institution at Bahia Blanca is called, were considered the most important anti-subversive action in the academic area since the Argentine military took power in March.

Ricardo Brera, minister of education and one of two civilians in the Cabinet, said in an interview that about 3,000 academics, administrators and teaching assistants in national secondary schools had been dismissed since March.

But the arrests for trial on charges of organizing subversive instruction at the university in Bahia Blanca were the first case of this kind disclosed so far.



FREED IN SPAIN—Amnestied Communist leader Simon Sanchez Montero embracing his wife after he was released from Carabanchel Prison in Madrid Wednesday. A member of the outlawed party's Central Committee, he has spent 20 years in prison. He was last arrested and sent to prison in February for "illegal propagandizing" while he was giving an address to a university assembly.

## After 3-Year Eclipse

## Thailand's Right Re-Emerges To Beat of Anti-Leftist Song

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—After three years in eclipse, the militant right is suddenly re-emerging in Thai society and politics.

The resurgence has been marked by the pulsing beats of a new hit song and the inflammatory rhetoric of the radio station of the armored corps of the Thai Army.

The Thai title of the song is translated as "Scum of the Earth"—meaning the leftists. Written by an obscure army major, it begins from our radios, pocket transistors and sound trucks throughout Bangkok.

"Whoever incites fellow Thais, hoping that we become divided, incites the population to create confusion," the song says. "Scum of the earth. Such people are scum of the earth."

Dominant Music

Through the song, the right, long regarded as the dominant music of the silent majority in Thailand, finally seems to have found a mass voice.

At the same time, however, this voice seems to reflect a behind-the-scenes struggle for control. For three years, indeed until two months ago, it seemed to most Thais and foreign observers that the left, students and other forces behind the October, 1973, revolution that overthrew the military regime of Field Marshal Thanom Kittachorn, had been in control of the country. It was felt that they dictated foreign policy, insisted on the expulsion of the U.S. military and won nearly every domestic battle, from price controls on rice to new laws in Bangkok.

Sources close to military commanders who have become active in politics through powerful political parties and who now seem to be guiding the new government of Premier Seni Pramot, said recently that things were going very much as they wanted, perhaps planned.

Heavy Hand Seen

Although no military officer will say it openly, a number of Western diplomats and Thai political analysts see the heavy hand of some of these military men and their civilian disciples in the events of recent months.

In April, Maj. Boonsong Rakritsak, a signal corps officer who now serves as program director for the army's television station in Bangkok, completed a "patriotic song" inspired, he said, by his "year of the battle by the left wing to take away support of the people."

The song was first played May 6 at a memorial for 460 soldiers and policemen killed by insurgents last year. Within days it was being sung everywhere.

Low Profile

At the same time, word went out to rightist politicians in parliament and the ministries, to the ultrarightist movement and its supporters, who are believed responsible for the isolated acts of violence against the left, to maintain a low profile.

The results were immediate. Student demonstrations for July 20, the day of the final U.S. withdrawal from Thailand, did not materialize. Some large military purchases slipped through unopposed.

Last week the present government suffered its first major parliamentary setback—the defeat in secret session of a measure to create an anti-corruption investigation committee. The idea has been anathema to the military hierarchy, which would possibly be its principal target.

unity may be traced to a number of fears and aspirations infecting Thai society. These include the rise in violent crime, fear over Communist successes in Indochina and the widening gap between the urban rich and the rural poor.

Thailand-Lao Accord

VIENTIANE, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Thailand and Laos agreed this week to reopen their border and Thai prisoners held in Laos are to be freed.

The agreement on measures to improve relations came at the end of a visit here by Thai Foreign Minister Pichai Rattakul.

Thailand closed the border following a clash last year in which a Thai marine was killed. It has been reopened since in a few places.

Thailand said it would reopen two or three more crossing points, and agreed that Laotian exports could pass through its territory to the coast.

## Fistfights Erupt Among Jews at Jerusalem Site

JERUSALEM, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Dozens of Jews clashed with each other in the Old City of Jerusalem today during an unsuccessful attempt to hold prayers at the site of the Jewish Temple, also sacred to Muslims.

The police dispersed the groups within sight of the Wailing Wall and blocked demonstrators trying to climb Mount Moriah.

The scuffle involved some two dozen members of the rightist Betar movement, which insists Jews have the right to pray on Mount Moriah, and an equal number of ultra-orthodox Jews opposed to prayer at the site until the temple is rebuilt.

The ultra-orthodox group ran into the demonstrators as they were climbing the winding trail alongside the Wailing Wall to the doors of the Morocco Gate—entrance to the Mount Moriah complex.

The two groups clashed for about a half-hour along the 350-yard path to the gate, trapping dozens of tourists in the melee.

EEC Acts to Keep Workers Honest

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The European Commission will take steps to protect itself against its own employees.

Announced here today were measures to close a loophole through which any European involved in fraud or bribery has hitherto been able to slip. It will require a protocol to be added to the treaty of Rome on which the EEC is founded.

Because commission civil servants have a quasi-diplomatic status and are not employed by any particular nation, a wrongdoer could escape punishment.

The new measure, which has been five years in preparation, will mean that in the future any corrupt practice will be punished by the country whose national is involved. A Frenchman will be liable under French law, an Italian under Italian legislation and so on.

An EEC spokesman was at pains to stress today that the timing of the announcement has no significance. An EEC bribery scandal is not about to be exposed, he said.

## Beef, Wheat Producers Happy

## Argentine Economy Improves With End of Food-Price Curl

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The wine flowed and the steaks were juicy for diners at a group of top-notch restaurants where Argentina's 101st Rural Society Annual Fair was held.

The cheerful diners could study a 2,811-pound Charolais bull tethered a few feet from the tables where they were eating another fine example of Argentine beef. The conversation was optimistic because cattlemen are expected to get higher prices for their beef soon, the rains have saved the wheat crop and the country's entire economy shows signs of mending after being in tatters.

Beef is the key element in the Argentine economy—beef on the hoof across the far-flung fertile pampas and beef on the hook at low prices in the butcher shops. And as beef prices here edge up, along with those for wheat, the spirit of Argentina's agricultural community also rises.

At the Rural Society Annual Fair, Latin America's largest such exposition, gaucho cowboys in baggy pants and boots maneuvered bulls through the crowds of people as city children stared. Elegant women put their horses throughout intricate paces, while landowners in English tweeds watched veterinarians examine the teeth and squeeze the testicles of placid bulls to verify age and potency.

New Machinery

All around were the shiny new tractors, harvest combines and milking machines, evidence of the agricultural wealth that has always been Argentina's chief asset.

The wealth has always been subject to the ups and downs of international markets and the impact of government policies, erratic weather and endemic disease.

This year, producers feel optimism but the return of their prosperity requires a rise in domestic food prices, a development once thought to be full of revolutionary danger.

"Yes, prices will go up here, but slowly," Agriculture Secretary Mario Cerezo Madariaga said in an interview. The country's four-month-old military government has abandoned the late dictator Juan Peron's policy of distributing the wealth of the pampas at rock-bottom prices to urban workers who total more than half of Argentina's 25 million inhabitants.

The prices of beef, bread and wine were held low so that city sewer workers might lunch on steak grilled over a small fire in their kitchens as they still do, while businessmen passed on the way to a similar lunch at crowded restaurants. It was often said there would be no revolution while beef was so cheap in Argentina, which was second only to Australia last year in beef consumption at 189 pounds a person, averaging an eight-ounce portion each day for every man, woman and child.

Breeders' Protest

Prices to producers were correspondingly low and last year cattlemen began selling off their breeding stock and sending boy-cots in protest. Hundreds of thousands of head of cattle were walked across borders illegally to higher-priced meat markets in neighboring countries, some even crossing the Andes into Chile.

Last year we couldn't sell a steak enough to buy a pair of shoes," said Rodolfo Corrales, owner of the San Jose Chacabuco breeder farm in Villa Mercedes, outside Buenos Aires. "This year things look better," he said as he slipped a smooth and contemplative 2,811-pound bull, for which he expected to receive about \$5,000 from some rancher trying to improve his herd.

Market prices still average only 10 cents a pound on the hoof, compared to 20 cents internationally and 40 cents in the United States, but the general upturn in the world economy means a rising demand for Argentine beef. Export controls, taxes and exchange rates have been loosened to assure that the demand is met, since farm products provide 80 per cent of Argentina's foreign exchange.

"Our best clients are the rich countries and, when they expand, so do we," Mr. Cerezo Madariaga said. Meat exports between January and June were up 50 per cent over last year, while the total earnings shot up to twice last year's \$367.5 million, Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz is also expected to negotiate openings to the nations of the European Economic Community, countries that were Argentina's biggest customers until that market was closed to beef imports in 1974 at the behest of the French.

Situation Changed

The government has promised that there will be no need to cut domestic consumption in order to meet the export demand, as happened in 1971-74 when Argentina suffered 15 officially meatless days every month. A knowledgeable breeding expert said that illegal slaughter kept the actual consumption from dropping much then, however, while recent cutbacks and stiffer slaughter controls would make it felt now. The sell-off of breeding stock continues, partly in response to another government program offering large incentives to plant wheat.

Argentina has long been Latin America's major granary, but production dropped unevenly from a 1929 high of 12 million tons

to last year's 8 million tons in heavy tax and exchange policies that left the producer only a third of the international price. The new government, aiming a drive for a 40-per-cent increase in wheat plantings, has offered credits, support prices and seed.

The response was great, and government claims that 7 million acres have been newly dedicated to wheat. Much of it was grain converted by cattle farmers who sold off stock to do it, "a minor problem, because as one can see that meat prices are high enough to make it worth waiting a bit right now," Mr. Cerezo Madariaga said.

There are other problems with the wheat. Much topsold away as dust during a period drought in the last three months. The drought delayed planting, stunted growth in other crops. The rains came just in time, however. "We had about eight inches," the secretary said. "Wheat farmers were waiting for rain this week to look new machinery."

Another difficulty may be kind of wheat planted. It was the hard durum variety in national demand for its high gluten content but a softer Mexican strain that allows a higher yield in a shorter time, permits second crop.

This wheat currently averages well below the 11-per-cent minimum set by the government. But the government is not worried. "Things will be so tight the rest of the world by then we'll have no trouble in every grain of wheat we produce," the agriculture secretary said.



Clock stopped at 3:45.

## Big Ben Clock Stops as Metechunks Fall

LONDON, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—The big clock in the House of Commons stopped mysteriously and engineers feared metal fatigue had caused major breakdown that requires three months' repair.

The majestic time-chime at 3:45 a.m. stopped a minute later. P. on duty at the House of Commons reported hearing rattle and bangs.

The Big Ben clock's maintenance engineer, summoned, ascended the steps to the belfry and chunks of metal scatted around. Sabotage has ruled out by engineers.

The 117-year-old clock, which had worked on its face, resumed normal function the next day and metal fat in the winding mechanism cited as the cause of stoppage.

Sudan Executes 17 More in Plot Against Numei

Khartoum, Sudan, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—The Sudan today executed 17 more men for their part in an abortive coup, bringing the total of those who so far died before a firing for an attempt to overthrow President Gaafar Numei to 22.

Former army Brig. Gen. Ahmed Nour Gedda, 42, was the military commander of the coup attempt, was among those executed today.

During his trial, an al confession was read in which he admitted planning the coup under the supervision of 11 officers, wearing civilian clothes. The general had pleaded guilty together with his 21 defendants to the charges.

Belgian Cigarette Tax

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (AP).—The government plans to raise cigarette taxes next January by 17.5 million francs to make up for a 62.5 million deficit in the Social Security system.

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Address Miss. Delegates

## Gan Disputes Schweiker's Liberal as His Record

By Jon Nordheimer

SON, Miss., Aug. 5 (AP)—Ronald Reagan and his wife, Mrs. Richard, took today to try to explain why they voted for the Republican party in the 1950s.

## ng Reply Critics Connally

Jules Witcover

INGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Gov. John Connally charged today that he was trying to keep his public record as President's vice-presidential runner-up from being buried by the year on Watergate charges, of which he was eventually acquitted.

Connally, launching a back, accused the critics of "misleading distortion" and warned that he would carry the argument between now and the calling his availability as presidential nominee questionable.

Mr. Connally said, "My children suffered the attacks to his own because they are unwilling to talk about that day long."

## er Visits Washington, ponds to Questioners

ined from Page 1) eye going to give government more choice.

he added, "There are many more lying, or betrayal of trust on the part of other would be a devastating cause our people have been hurt. I think we are searching for a way to their own and the common good of it and I think this was a little way at a political convention.

appearance since he joined the Republican party with the announcement nine days ago that he had selected the 50-year-old Pennsylvanian as his choice for vice-president.

He explained that he had not backtracked on his commitment to choose a running mate philosophically compatible with his own conservative views and that the liberal "label" that had been attached to Sen. Schweiker's name during his 15 years in Congress was misleading despite the senator's high rating by liberal groups such as Americans for Democratic Action and the Committee on Political Education, an arm of organized labor.

Mr. Reagan said that he and Sen. Schweiker agreed on many issues vital to Americans and they were united in their opposition to issues such as forced school busing, gun control and abortion on demand.

"If you simply abide by labels, you ignore some basic facts," he told the news conference before carrying the same message behind closed doors to Mississippi delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Reagan dismissed the ADA and COPS ratings as misleading and offered as a true test of the Pennsylvania's political philosophy a ranking prepared by the Washington newsletter Political Intelligence, purportedly based on an analysis of six years of votes in the Senate. He contrasted Sen. Schweiker's score (77.3) with that of Sen. Walter Mondale (66.6), the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

Opposite Ends

"He comes out so far away from Mondale... that they are at opposite ends of the pole," Mr. Reagan declared.

Actually, the ranking made Sen. Schweiker the sixth most liberal Republican in the Senate. Both men will meet with Republican delegates today in New York and New Jersey, go on to Philadelphia tomorrow and complete the week's tour by attending a convention of West Virginia Republicans in Charleston on Saturday.

Charles Reed, chairman of the Mississippi Republican party, greeted Mr. Reagan when his chartered plane landed here. Mr. Reed deflected to the Ford camp after Mr. Reagan announced his selection of Sen. Schweiker.

At the news conference, Sen. Schweiker acknowledged that he and Mr. Reagan had had philosophical differences in the past. He added, however, that his support of "federalization" of programs represented nothing more than his desire to act rather than do nothing, which he said had been the only choice given to the Congress on most vital issues.

## Ford Bars Choice

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—President Ford has rejected pressure from Mr. Reagan to name a running-mate before the Republican National Convention, the White House said today.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nease said that Mr. Ford, who is confident of defeating Mr. Reagan, intends to disclose his choice at the traditional time—after he wins the nomination. The convention opens in Kansas City Aug. 16.

matial way. We have evolved a formula with several factors in it," he said, "the number of delegates, the results of opinion polls at this point, etc. We just run every state through that formula and then decide how to allot our time—two days to Illinois, two to Massachusetts, four to New York, or whatever."

Changes Difficult

"After that, it's very difficult to change in a campaign. When I can't go, Fritz (Mondale) will console me. The general purpose is I'd go where I'm strongest and Mondale would go where he's strongest."

In the next few weeks, Carter's campaign problems would change, he said. In the primaries, he could "leapfrog" a small staff from one key primary state to the next, but now he had to put together a much larger staff that could operate effectively in all 50 states at the same time. He was occupied with the organization of this staff here yesterday.

Mr. Carter said he planned to make a major speech every week or 10 days after the Republican convention on unemployment, inflation, transportation and also, he added, on how to make the mail run on time.



IN RELIEF—Early morning sun highlighting the varied topography and scattered rocks of Marlian landscape in this photo sent by Viking-1 lander. Rock at left is about 25 feet from lander and measures 3 by 10 feet.

## Aid to Private U.S. Firms

# House Votes Credits for A-Fuels

By Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The House, reversing an earlier vote, yesterday narrowly approved a controversial \$8-billion program of government loan guarantees to help a handful of private corporations begin producing enriched uranium as fuel for nuclear power reactors.

The critical vote, which was on an amendment to strip the loan guarantee provision from a larger nuclear fuels bill, was 193-192. In a last-minute switch, the Democratic whip, John McFall of California, who had opposed the

ducing enriched uranium as fuel for nuclear power reactors. The critical vote, which was on an amendment to strip the loan guarantee provision from a larger nuclear fuels bill, was 193-192. In a last-minute switch, the Democratic whip, John McFall of California, who had opposed the

plan last week when the house voted 170 to 168 to kill it, reversed his position and cast the decisive vote favoring guarantees when sponsors maneuvered for another test.

The nuclear fuels bill, which also authorizes \$255 million for expansion of the government's existing uranium enrichment capacity, was later passed, 222 to 168.

Yesterday's action was a victory for the Ford administration, which had strongly supported the loan guarantee plan. But the battle is almost certain to be renewed in the Senate, which has not yet scheduled floor action on an identical bill.

Policy Implications

Decisions on expansion of the U.S. uranium enrichment capacity—how much it should be increased, how fast, by whom, and under what safeguards—have important implications for U.S. energy policy, as well as for the problem of nuclear weapons proliferation.

Enrichment, which thus far has been a government monopoly in the United States, is the process for raising the proportion of U-235 isotopes in a given amount of uranium to permit fission. Both the uranium used in power reactors and that used in nuclear weapons must be enriched.

About 0.7 per cent of natural uranium is U-235 isotopes. The rest is U-238, which is difficult to fission or split. For power reactors, uranium must be enriched only slightly, to 3 to 4 per cent U-235, while weapons-grade uranium is at least 90 per cent U-235.

The U.S. government currently uses four enrichment plants, originally developed for the nuclear weapons program, to supply U.S. military needs and those of civilian reactors, both here and abroad. But the total output of enriched uranium available for civilian use is now fully committed to power plants already in operation or under development.

No New Contracts

No new contracts for supplying nuclear fuel have been signed since mid-1974 by the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration, which controls the government plants.

Failure to expand U.S. enrichment capacity could limit domestic development of nuclear power in the future. It has already contributed to the construction of enrichment facilities in Europe. More ominously, it has recently stimulated the interest of several foreign governments in developing their own enrichment capability, which in turn would give them the potential capacity to build nuclear weapons.

This threat of accelerating proliferation of nuclear weapons was one of the principal arguments used by the Ford administration and others in promoting the nuclear fuels bill.

By regaining its ability to guarantee supplies of nuclear fuel, it is argued, the United States could encourage foreign governments from building their own enrichment plants. In most cases, it would be cheaper for a country to buy nuclear fuel from the United States than to enrich its own.

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British Minister Gets View of New Soviet Carrier

LONDON, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—British Defense Secretary Roy Mason today had a close-up look at the Soviet Union's controversial new warship Kieff as a Royal Air Force jet swooped within 400 yards of the vessel in the north Atlantic.

The West says the Kieff is Russia's first aircraft carrier, and Mr. Mason wanted to see for himself.

Impressed by the formidable array of weapons, he later described the 35,000-ton vessel as "a new dimension" in the Soviet naval build-up. The Kieff carries modern missile systems, anti-submarine helicopters and vertical-takeoff aircraft.

The unidentified gunmen fled by car after other police guarding the missions opened fire, the spokesman added. The motive behind the attack against the missions, which are next to each other, was not known. The spokesman said no diplomats were injured in the incident.

## Mobil Asserts S. Africa Law Foils Probe

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Mobil Oil Corp. says that its investigation into allegations that it has violated the U.S. ban against trade with Rhodesia has bogged down because employees of its wholly-owned South African affiliate have invoked that country's Official Secrets Act and refused to answer questions.

"It is clear that the Official Secrets Act has worked to prevent us from getting the information we want," a Mobil spokesman said. The act restricts the furnishing of information about the petroleum business to outsiders on the grounds of national security.

The United Church of Christ released in June documents that it claimed showed that Mobil, the third largest U.S. oil company, has been supplying petroleum products to Rhodesia during the last decade in contravention of U.S. sanctions against such trade.

According to the documents—purportedly originating from Othello, a South African group that opposes its country's apartheid racial policies—Mobil supplied the Rhodesians with petroleum products by funneling them through its South African affiliate as well as through several subsidiaries which existed only on paper.

No Violations

Mobil said yesterday that an internal investigation into the charges "found no evidence whatsoever" that the parent company or any of its U.S. employees violated laws against trading with Rhodesia.

But the statement said that a concurrent investigation within Africa remained incomplete because of South Africa's Official Secrets Act.

"Criminal penalties attach to any violation of this law," Mobil said. "Despite these complexities and the differing policies of the government, we are hopeful that a way can be found to develop the information necessary to complete our investigation."

Stanley Sommerfield, acting director of the Office of Foreign Assets in the Treasury Department, which is conducting its own investigation into the charges, would not comment directly on the Mobil statements but said "A South African firm is not subject to our jurisdiction, even if it's U.S.-owned."

He said that whether the parent company knew about an arrangement to ship oil to Rhodesia through a foreign affiliate "is irrelevant... As long as no U.S. citizens are involved, a foreign corporation can do anything it pleases."

Sentence Asked On Seoul Ex-Chief

SEOUL, Aug. 5 (AP)—The prosecution asked today for 10-year prison terms for 70-year-old former President Yun Po Sun and another opponent of President Chung Hee Park. A seven-year term was asked for a third defendant.

The three elderly men are on trial with 15 other signers of a manifesto on March 1 demanding the restoration of full democracy. They are charged with agitating for a public uprising against the Park regime.

The prosecution asked for terms of up to 10 years for the 15 others on Tuesday. Sentencing arguments on the three older men could not be heard because all defense lawyers had walked out in protest. Korean law requires that attorneys be present when sentences are requested for defendants more than 70 years old. All the defendants have denied the charges.

Elba's First Holdup

PORTOFERRARIO, Elba Island, Aug. 5 (AP)—Three masked bandits attacked a postal van and got away with 150 million lire (\$120,000) this week in the first holdup ever reported on this Italian island.

Spain, Nicaragua Posts In El Salvador Raided

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—A policeman was killed and another was wounded yesterday when gunmen attacked the Nicaraguan and Spanish diplomatic missions here, a police spokesman said.

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## Cyclical U.S. Funding Review Is Approved by Senate Panel

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT)—The Senate Government Operations Committee yesterday approved legislation applying to Congress that would end nearly all government spending programs unless each was specifically approved again during a five-year review cycle.

Known as the "sunset" bill, it is the legislative counterpart of the "zero-based budgeting" concept advocated for the executive branch of government by Jimmy Carter, the Democratic presidential nominee.

If enacted, the bill would amount to a revolution in congressional procedures almost comparable to the Budget Reform Act that is in full operation this year for the first time. That reform requires Congress to set, and operate within, overall spending ceilings each year.

Enactment of the "sunset" bill by both houses of Congress this year is regarded by congressional staff experts as doubtful but not impossible. Hearings on companion legislation in the House have been conducted by both the Rules Committee and the new Budget Committee.

Few Exemptions

The bill approved yesterday would exempt from the automatic termination, or "sunset," process only a few insurance-type programs, such as Social Security, in which individuals contribute to a retirement program or other benefit.

Even long-standing "entitlement" programs such as veterans' combat-related disability benefits would be subject to review every five years, although there is little expectation that cash payments now received by individuals would be taken away.

More likely to be modified or possibly ended are some of the more than 1,000 government grant programs, often operating through state and local governments, that deliver services of various kinds.

The committee report on the bill begins as follows: "The purpose of S.2925, as amended, is to close the gap between Congress and the results of its legislative work—the actual performance and accomplishments of federal programs paid for out of the federal budget."

Review Schedule

The bill sets up a schedule of "functional" programs—health, education, income security, veterans, agriculture and natural resources—for review and possible termination every five years. Un-

der an amendment adopted yesterday, reform itself would have to be re-enacted by Congress after five years. If not, the former procedures would be resumed.

The bill must now be considered by the Senate Rules Committee. It also must be considered by the Finance Committee because one of its provisions requires a five-year review cycle of "tax expenditures"—that is, special tax deductions, exemptions or exclusions aimed at achieving results in such areas as mining and health or home-ownership outlays by taxpayers.

The chief sponsor of the legislation was Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine.

The committees that handle the basic legislation would conduct the reviews, with help from the Office of Management and Budget, the General Accounting Office and the new Congressional Budget Office.

Elizabeth 2 Sails

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Thirteen days after an engine-room fire forced it to return to port, the liner Queen Elizabeth 2 resumed its Atlantic crossing to New York today with 1,250 passengers aboard.

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## No Light in Southern Africa

While Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Callaghan were conferring in London about the problems of southern Africa, South Africans were cleaning up after another demonstration in Soweto. This was by no means as bad as the violent first explosion there, but it does demonstrate that smoothing over the dispute about the use of Afrikaans in black schools—which triggered the initial outburst—by no means reaches the root of black discontent in that land. Neither does the black "homeland" program—nationhood for restricted areas, virtual reservations, where fewer than half the blacks of South Africa now live.

White South Africa needs black labor; the black South Africans need a sounder economic base than the 10 homelands could ever provide. And this means, in essence, that blacks and whites must live together, share and respect one another's cultures, and one another's government. It should not be forgotten that a chief cause of the war between Britons and Boers at the turn of the century was the treatment of *Uitlanders* (foreigners) in the Transvaal, the non-Afrikaner whites who came in to develop the mines and who were taxed, but were confronted with very high legal hurdles if they sought citizenship and the right to vote. To encourage development while keeping power

in Boer hands failed; to maintain and strengthen an industrialized and mining economy while keeping the power in white hands will also fail.

What is true of South Africa is even more true of Rhodesia, where the white roots are shallower. White Rhodesians argue that they will open the ballot box to blacks as they meet educational and other qualifications, and meanwhile give some voice to black chiefs. But the whites determine the voting qualifications and provide the education, and the chiefs have already lost much of their influence; their decline has been like that of the Indian princes.

It is very far from easy to adapt native African cultures to that of a developing society, whether the political power is in white hands or black. In the United States, this difficulty is still very evident in the position of the Indians, although they are not legally confined to reservations, nor deprived of the rights of full citizenship. Cultures based on hunting, pastoral occupations and subsistence farming fit uneasily into urbanized and industrialized societies. Color differences and discrimination accentuate the problem; that this is being increasingly recognized in southern Africa is apparent; that anything constructive is being done is far less clear. There is, in fact, very little light in southern Africa today.

## Iran and U.S. Arms Trade

President Nixon's decision to arm Iran was characteristic of much of his diplomacy. It was secretive. Its disarming applications were never debated within the administration, let alone in public. It has now left the country with an implicit commitment that Americans cannot accept—and yet cannot easily reject. Condemning this kind of high-handed and irresponsible statecraft is simple enough. But working out a remedy is going to be as difficult as it is urgent.

The dimensions of this dilemma are becoming painfully clear. Iran is now this country's biggest customer for arms, buying inordinate amounts of the most advanced and complex weaponry. Iran, as a nation and a people, does not have the technological base for this kind of an armory. Keeping it in operation requires Americans, in large and conspicuous numbers, on the airfield and in the maintenance shops.

If the Shah were to use this equipment in war, the United States would be faced with a fearful choice. To leave the U.S. technicians and experts in place would make the United States an active participant in the Shah's purposes. But suddenly to withdraw technical support and resupply would risk the destruction of all U.S. relations with Iran with obvious consequences for the flow of Gulf oil on which this country is increasingly dependent.

The time to consider this unpleasant prospect is before, not after, the Shah begins to use this expensive equipment that the United States has sold him. But there is no indication that the Ford administration has thought about it much, or has any policy at all. Perhaps the process of looking for an answer will be accelerated by the publication last Monday of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's staff report on the military sales to Iran. The rising danger to U.S. interests has been apparent, in general terms, for some time. But this report lays out the case with a wealth of detail difficult to ignore.

An example: The report notes that the United States has sold Iran weapons that include the new F-14 Tomcat fighter and the Spruance class destroyer. "The F-14 system is so complicated that the U.S. Navy is having major difficulty keeping it operational; Iran's Spruance class destroyer will

be even more sophisticated than those being procured by the U.S. Navy," this report observes. It then adds: "There is general agreement among U.S. personnel involved with the Iranian programs that it is unlikely that Iran could go to war in the next five to 10 years with its current and prospective inventory... without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis." Can Iran count on that support? The Shah is entitled to an answer. So are U.S. voters.

After a venture in personal diplomacy in Tehran in early 1972, Mr. Nixon told his subordinates that the Shah was to be permitted to buy virtually any weapon short of nuclear warheads. Because of the sweeping and explicit nature of this order, all of the normal processes of review and analysis were abrogated. The only limiting factor was Iran's ability to pay. But then came the oil revolution. Iran's oil revenues in the year of Mr. Nixon's visit were a little over \$2 billion; by 1974, they were up to \$17.4 billion, and U.S. arms sales to Iran were up to nearly \$4 billion a year. But by then the Nixon administration, sunk deep in the Watergate scandals, had no attention to spare for marginal matters like arms policy. The lower ranks of officialdom here in Washington let the sales rush forward, mindlessly and automatically.

Iran is at the center of a notoriously unstable region in which national enmities are sharp and national ambitions, nourished by a new economic power, run high. The Foreign Relations Committee's report notes that the Shah is developing close military relations with Pakistan, which, of course, is more or less continuously embroiled with India. India has nuclear weapons. Iran, by the way, is negotiating for U.S. reactors—for peaceful purposes, everyone says.

By coincidence, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived yesterday in Tehran for two days of conversations. There is no subject before the two governments so pressing as this arms spiral. Mr. Kissinger needs to limit and reduce the flow of weapons. Above all, he has an obligation to tell both the Shah and the U.S. public under precisely what conditions Iran will get U.S. support if those F-14s are used in combat.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### 'African Quake' Epicenter

With thousands of foreign troops in Angola and the escalating guerrilla war in Rhodesia, Mr. Kissinger rightly believes that the climate in southern Africa is becoming increasingly volatile. If widespread war does break out, it will almost certainly grow out of the guerrilla conflict in Rhodesia where Ian Smith's government marches one step forward and two steps back on the issue of a transition to black majority rule.

The Soweto riots have wrecked South African Prime Minister Vorster's policy of détente with black Africa, and the township could prove to be the epicenter of the coming racial quake. Inevitably, the country could become embroiled in the wider southern Africa conflict. The dangers are there for all to see. But there is nothing to sug-

gest that the hearing of the white rulers has improved.

—From the Straits Times (Singapore).

### Sudanese Executions

The mass execution carried out in the Sudan was one of the largest to be officially admitted by an African country in recent years. Only Ethiopia's military junta have come near in numbers to the 98 executed this week, although Nigeria has from time to time put in its own grisly challenge. Official killings, however, take many different forms. President Amin's victims in Uganda may run into thousands, but they are not made public. In Soweto, the South African police gunned down over 170 blacks... President Numeiri now presides over the bloodiest regime in modern Sudanese history.

—From the Guardian (London).

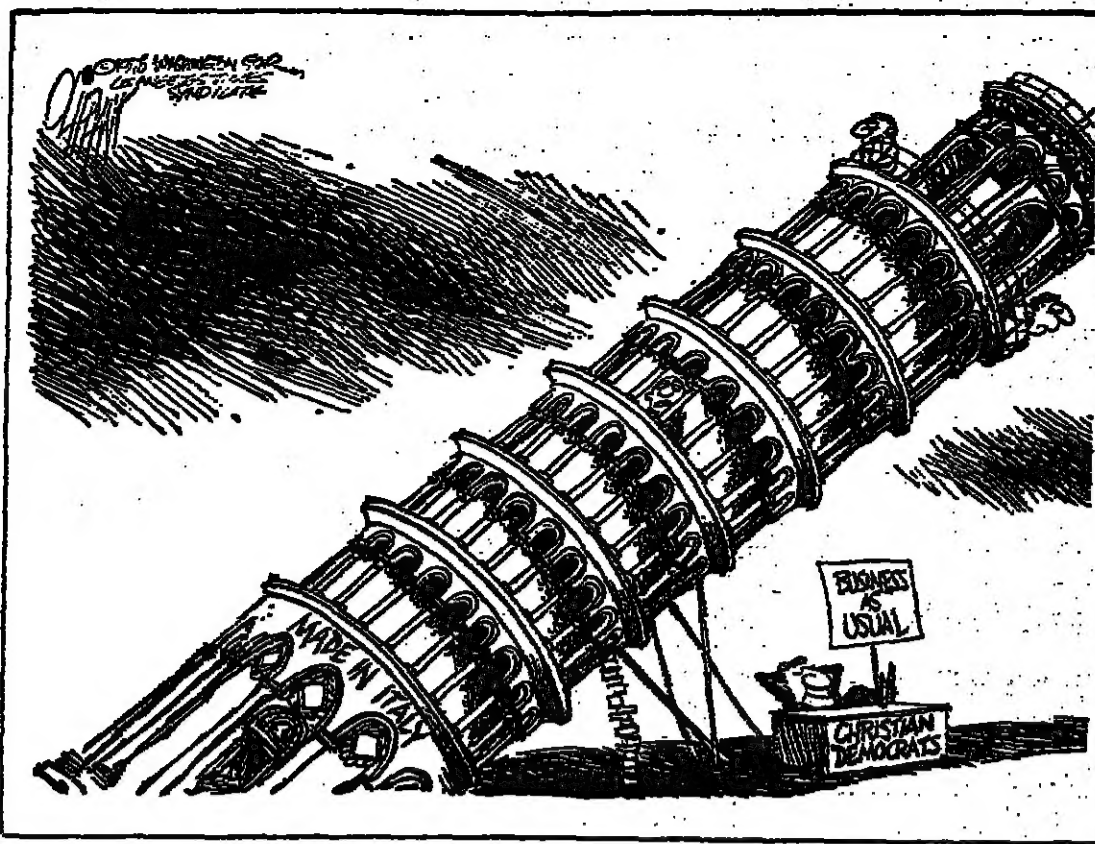
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 6, 1901  
NEW YORK—The fact is, Englishmen do not know what weather is. If their thermometers, instead of varying between 10 and 20 degrees Fahrenheit, would bob up and down a hot 100 to a cold 40 below, as happens in the course of a year not far from New York City, they might be moved to emulate the example and "get busy." Then they might have a Tammany Hall, a steel trust, a baseball game and a few "world-supremacies" of their own.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 6, 1926  
PARIS—The famous novelist, George Sand, was one of the first exponents of the new popular boyish mode. At the time when ladies were wearing ruffles and voluminous skirts, in the days when no well-brought-up maiden dared expose her ankle, this young woman appeared in velvet trousers. She even wore what we now call the boyish bob and went further than most of our ultra-modern women by smoking cigars.



## Thinking About the Germans—I

By Peter Gay

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The German question, which has long haunted the civilized world, seems as acute as ever.

Europeans—and Americans—remain troubled over the nation of poets and philosophers, of unrepentant scientists, historians and public servants displaying an equally unrepentant capacity for chauvinism, aggression and mass murder.

Only a few weeks ago, The New York Times described West Germany's neighbors as worried about German hegemony. And The New York Times, in its own words, "the depth of anti-German sentiment: 'Out of the mirror that foreign countries are these days holding up to us, a grotesque grimace grins at us: the ugly German.'"

That mirror is held up in unexpected places. Over a year ago, I attended a spirited discussion at the Munich Final Brith at which a rabbi noted, with feeling, that international Jewish congresses were refusing to meet on German soil. "We are," he said wryly, "pariahs." The irony was oppressive: Cast out by the Germans less than half a century ago as Jews, these Jews in Munich were now being cast out by the world as Germans. They had inadvertently become part of the German question.

Certainly it was German conduct, not foreign malice, that generated the question in the first place. The Nazi regime was the organization of sadism beyond the professional imagination of imaginative writers: recent attempts to liken the death camps to Dante's Inferno are pathetic tributes to doubtful taste, and to committees that defeat sophisticated metaphors and fine writing.

But much time has passed since

shocked Allied troops liberated the camps and confronted the unrepentant evidence. A German born at the moment of Hitler's defeat is now over thirty years old. Yet decades of peace and reconstruction have not dispelled the old distrust. The specter of the German as *Hitler* remains oppressive. If West Germany's neighbors seem uneasy, this is not surprising. They have memories of the ferocious, unknown Nazi occupation. What I find more surprising is the vitality of such uneasiness in the United States.

Many Americans who know no Germans, have never been to West Germany, have lost no family or friends in the extermination camps, still refuse to travel to West Germany, balk at buying German products, and smile cynically at professions of a German reform. And many of these are young, living on inherited emotions. Yet their mind is set and their distaste pure.

Possibly, as a refugee from Hitler and a historian of modern Europe, I get more than my share of anguish and anger, debates over the German question, but clearly disabled in the new Germany is widespread, intense and inappreciable.

I have no intention of lecturing those who feel this way. The history of my own feelings about the Germans is all too present to me. For years after my parents and I managed to get out of the Third Reich—late in April 1939, on the last ship to Cuba—I refused to read anything in the German language.

During the war, I welcomed air raids on my native country with satisfaction: the more destruction the better. And during all this time I guarded my memories of Nazi Germany, like secret, privileged wounds, to preserve, with them, my hatred. When I

first visited West Germany again, in 1951, I spent four tense days there, saturated with barely suppressed rage. It was only on later visits that my rage abated, and my ideas changed. The only good German was no longer a dead German.

To take issue with the dominant distrust of "the German" is, thus, not to repress the horror that Nazism visited upon the world. To rationalize them would be to betray its victims, and myself. But it is liberating to recapture the complexity of the past instead of living by slogans and melodrama. And to see Germans clearly happens to be of political urgency.

### Aggression

Twice in this century, Germans committed aggression on civilization. Yet, for all this record, West Germany has become a stabilizing economic, political and cultural element in a threatened, precarious Western community, precisely when the United States is reaching for service as the world's policeman, the Soviet Union remains militant, and the totalitarian German "Democratic" Republic remains entrenched.

Incredible as it may seem, democrats may find the idea, West Germany wants what we want: its values are ours. But it will never be as effective as it might be, and may have to be, as long as the world dramatizes the German as a movie villain: a snarling, sadistic butcher in white gloves, or a bespectacled pedant stained with blood.

Peter Gay, professor of history at Yale, has written extensively on the Germans. His books include "Weimar Culture: The Outsider as Insider." This is the first of two articles written for The New York Times.

Chris Matthews

From Rome:

The party of Berlinguer quietly raised its siege... and crept in through an open back gate.

ROME—While international opinion was solemnly castigating West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for his apparently clay-footed incursion into Italy's domestic affairs some funny things were happening if not precisely on the way to the Forum, close enough.

Schmidt, it will be remembered, drew considerable quantities of flak upon himself by putting it about that the United States, Britain, France and West Germany had, in Puerto Rico, solemnly vowed to repel the "red menace" hanging over Italy and agreed to cut the Rome government off without a penny if the Communists were allowed in.

And so amid the thunder of editorials, the staccato chatter of the Elysee's denials, the dull thud of the White House's "no comments," and the anguished screams of protest of the Italians themselves, the party of Enrico Berlinguer quietly raised its siege of the beleaguered citadel... and crept in through an open back gate.

As the first computer predictions on the Italian general election results flashed out the night of June 21, Western Cabinets heaved a collective sigh of relief and front-page space suddenly became much scarcer for Italian affairs. For it was clear the left would fall well short of an overall majority.

### Radical Changes

But the course of events since that long night has, in reality, turned out scarcely less momentous than would have been the emergence of a popular front. Radical changes affecting the form, style and nature of the Italian governing process have been taking place. And the Communists have entered the government arena to an extent unthinkable a month ago.

If all this has gone almost unnoticed, the credit must largely lie with Chancellor Schmidt, the effect of whose remarks was to create the impression that the custodians of Western democracy—needless of the cost of billions of withheld credits—were hatching themselves against a Communist bid to take over the Rome Cabinet.

Of course, no one here was seriously contemplating any such step, least of all the cautious Communist leadership. But the Schmidt affair betrayed an even more fundamental misconception—if a misconception it was—namely, that the Cabinet represents the central seat of power in Italy.

As the Socialists, who have been partners with the ruling Christian Democrats through most

of the coalitions in the last years, have found out to the disadvantage, nothing could be further from the truth. Power in Italy is much more diffused; most of it exercised at party level, not vested in the state apparatus with a hitherto fractional amount left over for Parliament.

### Ignorant of Realities

It is clearly inconceivable to Chancellor Schmidt, or any of the other participants of the Puerto Rico mini-summit, who have been so ignorant of the basic realities of Italian politics as to think otherwise. Thus Henry Kissinger did once point on arrival at Rome that he found it very difficult to understand what was going on here. So we will argue that far from being a solid gold gaffe, the Schmidt affair was in fact a master, discretionary tactic enabling Western governments to turn a blind eye to the fact that the Romans were virtually unchained all over the perimeter. Naturally, it is galling to credit politicians with so much ingenuity, that's pretty much how it turned out.

In a sense, it could hardly be otherwise, for the election aside from making the Italian Communists' biggest gains, also created a political stalemate that made no government possible here without its involvement.

This is true both in the strict arithmetical sense, for a Communist vote against the newly-formed Cabinet of Premier Giulio Andreotti would be sufficient to bring it down faster than one of its 38 predecessors. And a wider context, as there is other way of drawing up or implementing the drastic anti-Communist program needed to keep it from going flat broke in the few months that will see the help of the Communists.

By agreeing to abstain from voting against Mr. Andreotti's minority Cabinet, the Communists have effectively abandoned their role as this country's principal opposition party. They have become, if not formally part of the government, at least a recognized part of the Establishment.

### Remarkable

Considering the Communists have been in opposition for past 30 years, this is a remarkable development. While a vituperated side effect of the decision is that it does away with almost all opposition for the time being.

But even more important is unpublished transfer of power from the administration to two Houses of Parliament. This is a logical consequence of the fact that a minority Cabinet is in any outside support can only serve as a forum for office decision-making. From now the deals and the decisions have to be made in the Chair of Deputies and the Senate.

What is the situation then, Communist Pietro Ingrao is the new president of the chamber, while for the first time Communists chair seven key parliamentary committees including finance and treasury, constitutional affairs, public works transport.

### Grand Coalition

It all curiously resembles grand coalition which the Communists were promoting during the election campaign as solution to Italy's ills. The compromise started on a tacit alliance between the Christian Democrats and Communists is no longer mentioned, the wino talk of the compromise stoic (stoical compromise).

The pun loses something in translation, but then the situation it reflects is not very different. All the more so since the usual criticism of the grand coalition idea is that it would not work. But the future will tell.

Viewed from the outside, though, it looks much the same. One minority Christian Democrat Cabinet has been replaced by another. Some of the timers have departed, but credits will presumably be coming in. Only to trade had pun for an even worse aphorism, plus c'est la chose, plus ça change.

## Britain in Transition—A Positive View

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Taking the pulse of a society is a tricky business for journalists. But after two weeks of watching and listening here, I am convinced that Britain is in a better state than it has been for some time: more confident, more unified, more realistic.

Realism may be the most significant aspect of the observed change. Two years ago Britain was living in a cloud of illusion. Unions were demanding, and getting, wage increases of 30 per cent a year and more. Inflation was climbing toward the same rate. A prime minister, who made Dr. Pangloss look reasonable, Harold Wilson, was assuring his public that everything was just fine.

When those illusions inevitably began to fade, there came a time of dark anxiety. People wondered out loud about the health of Britain's basic institutions, law and parliamentary government. There was talk about some kind of economic or political catastrophe overwhelming this country.

### Gloom Lifts

Today many Britons remain worried about their future here, and their children's. The pound is still in trouble. No West German or Japanese economic miracle is in sight. But the deepest gloom has lifted. Sensible people mix skepticism with cautious hope.

The main reason for the change is the attitude of the powerful labor unions. They have agreed to a government policy of holding wage claims to 4.5 per cent a year, and the most militant are keeping that promise. Strikes are down to the lowest level in 30 years. The unions even stood still just now, despite anguished cries from the left wing of the Labor party, for cuts in planned public expenditure.

A cynic would find tactical or personal explanations for the current union policy, but I think something longer-lasting may be involved. It is illustrated by the experience of a Conservative member of Parliament from a manufacturing district near Oxford.

Two years ago this MP visited a factory in his district that makes automobile engines. At his

walked through, the workers jostled him and shouted about the company's flat profits. This year, a union delegation visited him at the House of Commons and asked him to help get new business for the heater company. The workers were afraid that their profits were not high enough to assure their jobs.

### Frightened

That story suggests that men and women on the assembly line have reacted very much as the middle class has to events of the last year or two. They have sensed the possibility of Weimar inflation and a collapse of authority, and they have been frightened. For the sake of stability, and specifically of jobs in a time of rising unemployment,

### Letters

#### Diplomatic Error

In the obituary (JETT, July 16) in referring to the late Ronald Tree, I read as follows: "Later, along with diplomat David Bruce, he served on the staff of Walter Hines Page when Mr. Page was the U.S. ambassador to Italy."

The error is obvious. Walter Hines Page was U.S. ambassador to Great Britain during World War I. The U.S. ambassador to Italy, during the same period, was Thomas Nelson Page, a distant relative of W.H. Page.

G. NELSON PAGE.

#### Organic Wines

Pierre Guillot, a grower of organic wines whom I cited as an example in my article on organic wines (JETT, July 21), has written me to say that the French government Service des Fraudes has taken the position that the term *vin biologique* (or more properly, *vin de qualité biologique*) is forbidden to any wine containing sulfur dioxide, even within the normally authorized limits.

Mr. Guillot goes on to explain that the burning of sulfur wicks inside the barrels serves only to disinfect them and that they are

carefully rinsed to rid them of any residual sulfur dioxide before the wine enters the barrels. The cellar and all equipment must then be kept scrupulously clean and the wine from any contact with the air to prevent the development of acetic bacteria which can turn it to vinegar.

Thus, if these conditions are met, it is in fact possible to make good wine without sulfur dioxide, contrary to what I wrote. I hope Mr. Guillot and the readers of the International Herald Tribune will forgive my error.

JON WINROTH.

Paris.

Spread Lightly

My two 100-per-cent Australian children (if they were old enough to read the serious parts of the JETT) and no doubt many thousands of their fellow countrymen would be indignant at Waverley Root's suggestion that peanut butter is even nearly an American exclusivity (JETT, August 3). It no longer wins Olympic medals, but it still grows great kids. However Mr. Root is quite right about peanut butter—and jelly sandwiches. They will surely rest American with no fear of wheat.

E.B. POOCK.

Paris.



## Indicate Swine Flu Deaths A Mystery

WIRE DISPATCHES  
BURG, Pa., Aug. 5.—Researchers trying to identify a mysterious disease which has killed 23 persons said today they do not know what caused it.

They do not have any idea, Gov. Milton Shapp said today at a news conference, preliminary tests indicate "this does to be an outbreak of swine flu."

He spoke after state received preliminary results of the first tests, conducted at a laboratory in Philadelphia.

Health Secretary Leonard said that "the number of cases is reversing and falling."

But figures from the state painted a picture of a disease which had killed 23 persons and 138 are hospitalized.

The state government reported yesterday that 22 had died and 130 had been hospitalized.

Version of 10,000 cases were connected with a state Legion convention held in Philadelphia last month. It was held at an estimated 10,000.

As generally thought, the disease has not shown any secondary infection, Gov. Shapp said.

A secondary infection of the person is possible, he said. If that occurred, it would mean the disease was contagious.

Physicians, checking blood and stool specimens, found nothing of a bacterial nature. Also as possibilities were legion, typhoid fever, shigellosis, tularemia (ever) and psittacosis (ever).

As tests continued, federal investigators to try to determine the cause of the disease. The state health department is working to determine the cause of the disease.

As a possibility that we find the answer, Dr. Leonard said, "but I pledge that investigation will continue for two years if it is not to the bottom of it."

As the state's leading expert, agreed with Dr. Leonard that the disease may be a new one.

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NIGHT WATCHMAN—Efraim Ortiz pats Leo, a 16-month-old lion, which Ortiz uses to stop burglaries at his auto-repair shop in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The lion has been tethered in the shop at night since a recent \$17,000 burglary.

## Since His Criticism of Bureau

### Senator Says FBI Trying to Scare Him

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C., a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, claims that the FBI has kept him under surveillance since he criticized the bureau in a speech. Sen. Morgan said he believed the FBI was attempting to frighten him into muting his complaints about the bureau's methods.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley categorically denied that the agency had been watching or harassing Sen. Morgan in any way. Other members of the Senate committee said they had experienced no such harassment. Sen. Morgan had said at a Chamber of Commerce breakfast in Asheville, N.C., on Jan. 14 that because of FBI intelligence methods that included wiretaps, burglaries and mail opening, he considered the bureau to be a "threat to individual liberties."

After a story appeared in the local newspaper the next day, Mr. Kelley wrote to Sen. Morgan, asking if quotes attributed to the senator were accurate. "Most disturbing," "Understandably, such statements are most disturbing to my associates and to me," Mr. Kelley wrote.

Sen. Morgan responded in a letter to Mr. Kelley: "I am convinced, after personally observing countless FBI documents, that the bureau does constitute a serious threat to the individual liberties of American citizens."

Since then, Sen. Morgan said, FBI officials have given a member of his staff occasional reports on his out-of-town speeches. He said the reports were accurate but the fact that the FBI knew what he had told small groups in North Carolina indicated some sort of bureau coverage of his activities.

"This was nothing in the world but their subtle little way of letting me know they were watching me," Sen. Morgan said.

Denounced as liar. In addition, Sen. Morgan said, present and former FBI agents—including one from as far away as California—have denounced him as a malicious and dangerous liar in letters to his office and to North Carolina newspapers.

Sen. Morgan said he is convinced the letters were coordinated by the North Carolina chapter of the Society of Former Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Inc.

That chapter of the society adopted a resolution at a meeting in late February criticizing Sen. Morgan for his statements about the FBI.

The president of the North Carolina chapter, Ray Davidson, could not be reached for comment but Ralph Jones, national president of the organization, said the group supports the FBI "in any matter they think they need aid in."

He said he knew nothing of Sen. Morgan's charges of an organized letter-writing campaign. When asked whether the society engages in lobbying, Mr. Jones replied, "Absolutely not."

Not Responsible. Asked about Sen. Morgan's charges, the FBI issued this reply: "Director Kelley categorically denies the allegations of Sen. Morgan that the FBI is surveilling (sic) him or harassing him in any manner. With regard to allegations concerning the Society of Former Special Agents, Director Kelley points out that this is an organization completely independent of the FBI and the FBI is in no way responsible for the actions of the society."

Sen. Morgan, 50, is a former state attorney general with a generally conservative record. He was elected to the Senate in 1974.

A poll of the 10 other members of the now-disbanded Senate intelligence committee, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, produced no claims similar to Sen. Morgan's charges of FBI surveillance.

Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee that oversees the FBI, said that during the late J. Edgar Hoover's tenure as FBI director, the bureau often was "almost abusive" in dealing with opponents in Congress.

But, Rep. Edwards said, he has not heard of a lawmaker other than Sen. Morgan who has complained of FBI harassment since Mr. Kelley became director.

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## Italian Truck Driver Killed By East Germans at Border

From Wire Dispatches

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—East German border guards killed an Italian on the East-West German border early today, the East German news agency, ADN, reported.

ADN said that the man approached the Eastern border barriers from West Germany at about 3:45 A.M. and was shot when he failed to heed the guards.

"Despite repeated summonses, the man attempted to evade control," ADN said. "Thereby, he was wounded by a shot. Despite immediate medical attention, he died."

ADN identified the man as an Italian named Benito Coghi. It said that the incident took place near the border crossing point at Hirschberg, on the border of Bavaria and East Germany.

Halted for Examination. The Bavarian Interior Ministry said that a truck driver named Coghi drove up to the crossing point, halted on the Western side for a customs inspection and then was seen no more.

The ministry said that police on the West German side of the border heard no shots and did not see the incident.

But a West German customs officer reached by telephone opposite the East German Hirschberg crossing point gave this account:

An Italian trailer truck loaded with pork was processed on the West German side of the border after it had crossed over from East Germany. A followup truck driver told the Italian driver he had left some papers on the East German side of the frontier.

"We advised him to go back with another car or truck," the spokesman said, "but he apparently went on foot, taking his truck papers and keys with him."

Shortly before 4 a.m., the officer said, "shots" were heard being fired on the Eastern side. He said Western officers did not see anything in the dark and did not know what had happened.

Truck Papers, Keys. "But at about 5 p.m. this afternoon," the West German officer said, "another Italian truck came over from the East with the truck papers and keys of the first driver. He said they were given him without any commentary by the East Germans."

The officer said the Italian driver had had a co-driver with him.

W. German Convicted As Communist Spy. DUESSELDORF, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A West German court this week convicted Ulrich Reeps of working for the East German intelligence service and sentenced him to a prison term of two years and nine months.

The court found Reeps, 47, guilty of passing confidential information to the East Germans between 1973 and his arrest last year. Reeps worked in the African Affairs Department of the Institute for International Solidarity of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

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## Spain Holiday Among Jobless Benefits in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Labor government admitted yesterday that jobless British workers can vacation in Spain for up to a year without losing state unemployment benefits.

Declaring that a loophole in an agreement with Madrid was responsible, Social Services Secretary David Ennals said that steps were being taken to plug the hole.

He told the House of Commons, amid jeers from opposition legislators: "It has never been the government's policy to pay unemployment benefit to holidaymakers in Spain."

He said that the situation had arisen because of an interpretation of the agreement on social security exchanges with Spain by one of the National Insurance commissioners, who decide whether an applicant's demand for dole money is valid.

Mikhail Lukonin, Top Official Poet In Russia, Is Dead. MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Mikhail K. Lukonin, 57, a one-time tractor plant worker and war correspondent for army newspapers, who became one of the Soviet Union's leading establishment poets, has died after a brief illness, Tass reported today.

During a career that spanned three decades, Mr. Lukonin published more than a dozen books of his own and several translations of Kazakh and Tatar poetry.

His 1973 collection of lyrics, "Necessity," won the prestigious State Prize of the Soviet Union. Mr. Lukonin also was awarded the country's highest decoration, the Order of Lenin, and the Red Labor Prize and a number of medals.

A Communist party member from the age of 24, he served as secretary of the Soviet Writers Union and first secretary of the Moscow Writers' Organization, which controls what is published in the Soviet Union.

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## MUNICH

### 'Temptation' —Josef Tal's New Opera

By David Stevens

MUNICH (UPI).—The Munich Festival's staple diet of Strauss, Mozart and Wagner was spiced this year with a new work commissioned by the Bavarian State Opera from the 66-year-old German-born, Berlin-trained Israeli composer, Josef Tal—known in the West primarily through his "Ashmedut," which had its premiere five years ago in Hamburg.

The Munich work, "Die Versuchung" (The Temptation), is a parable of the misuse of power and the pitfalls of creating idealized images. In the original libretto of Israel Eliaz, the stylized story involves a group of six disillusioned young people from different social backgrounds who seek to escape from civilization into the mountains. They find footprints in the snow and, following them, find a man totally innocent of civilization whom they decide to educate in "human ideals" and make their leader.

Their instruction takes the

### Sharps & Flats

LONDON.—The Dizzy Gillespie Quartet and the Stan Tracey Quartet are appearing tonight at Ronnie Scott's. Herbie Hancock and his band will be featured at the Victoria Palace Aug. 8 at 6 and 8 p.m. and Johnnie Ray, Billy Daniels, Frances Faye and The Ink Spots headline the Palladium through Aug. 14.

COPENHAGEN.—The Rock Festival in the Tivoli Gardens will feature Gasolin on Aug. 6; Shu-Bi-Dus on Aug. 7; Chuck Berry on Aug. 10, and Ravi Shankar Aug. 11. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

OSTEND, Belgium.—The Platters will be at the Casino Aug. 6 at 9 p.m.

KNOX, Belgium.—George Chakiris and his show will be featured at the Casino Aug. 7 at 9 p.m. and on Aug. 12, also at 9 p.m. there will be the "Glenn Miller Sound" with the Syd Lawrence Orchestra and The Serenaders.

PARIS.—Chris Woods is appearing at Dillans (Rue Dauphine) on Aug. 6 and 7. The following night he will be featured at the Festival de Coney (in Normandy) along with Ted Curran and the Georges Arvanitis trio. Jimmy Gourley and Daphne Hellman's Angels are appearing tonight at the Caveau de la Montagne, and on Aug. 8 Daphne and her group will give a special concert at Notre Dame at the 4:30 mass. The program will include works by Bach and Ray Charles. Admission is free.

Ellen John, in a duet with Kiki Dee, is on top of the charts in both America and Britain this week with "Don't Go Breaking My Heart." The song is also making rapid progress on the Paris, Bonn, Amsterdam and Hong Kong charts and seems destined to become one of the next international hits.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

PARIS THEATER: Waltz Dream. PARIS, Aug. 5 (UPI).—"Rêve de Valse" is being revived again at the Mogador in a new production. Next year will mark the 70th anniversary of the Oskar Strauss operetta's premiere. Very few works of the genre have been as enduring as the beloved "Waltz Dream."

In the field, Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" alone has as satisfactory a "book" and that "book" is borrowed from a foreign source: "Le Réveillon" by Melhac and Halévy who supplied Offenbach with most of his plots. "Fin Walzertraum," on the other hand, is as Austrian as Franz-Josef's imperial whippersnappers.

Leopold Jacobson coming on the novellette, "Nux, the Prince Consort" in Hans Muller's "Das Buch der Abenteuer," proposed it to Strauss as a springboard and concocted the dramatization. But Strauss felt the adaptation required more eloquence and the Viennese poet, Felix Dornmann, was engaged to write the lyrics. The collaboration of the trio proved ideal, music, verse and theme suavely blending in a light entertainment of wit, grace and seductive melodies.

The present Mogador revival leaves much to be desired. It has a provincial rather than a Parisian flavor and suggests that French musicals would benefit enormously if their purveyors were sent to study the alert professionalism of "A Chorus Line" in London. The direction here is in crying need of a vigorous cranking up and some lively reorganization. The costuming is fresh and attractive and Jacques Chazot has introduced several ballet interludes.

Michel Philippe is the prince, Anne-Marie Lonnax is the princess, Odette Romagnoni is Franz and Jean-Marie Proeller is the comic king. The whole enterprise calls for work, a strenuous tightening of the stage traffic. The orchestra is not aided by the reinforcement of amplified recordings. The score and the script of "Rêve de Valse" offer tempting theatrical opportunities of which the new revival has yet to take advantage.

—THOMAS QUINN CURTIS.



The hospital scene from Götz Friedrich's staging of Tal opera in Munich.

form of simplified lessons on the nature of religion, love, power and money, and after they return to urban life with their all-too-appt pupil and messiah, these lessons are played back in their corrupt forms. The chosen leader becomes a grotesque dictator, religion is reorganized in fake faith healings, love becomes hate, money buys power, and power corrupts totally. The original group of disciples is destroyed in one way or another until the work arrives back at its starting point.

This succession of events is presented in a highly schematic way, not unlike one of Brecht's didactic exercises, complete with chapter headings and explanatory messages flashed in lights above the stage opening. The only thing that is not explained is why the original group of seekers after truth and peace did not simply ignore the footprints in the snow in the first place.

Staging. The premiere enjoyed a lively success at the National Theater thanks largely to the elaborate and highly controlled staging devised by Götz Friedrich, which, with the brilliantly impersonal, white-on-black sets and costumes of Andreas Reinhardt, took over the main job of communication from Tal's finely crafted but detached score.

The composer uses the resources of a large orchestra, with electronic attachments, in a sparing and laconic way. Often a scene is characterized by a single family of instruments, underpinning the text in a delicately percussive style, but only occasionally giving it a lyrical impulse.

The main share of the lyrical fell to Catherine Gayer, as the unnamed woman among the six social dropouts, whose silvery high soprano and physical seductiveness were effective in introducing the innocent savage to the ways of love (or, at least, sex) and poignant in a Faustian madhouse scene.

Wolfgang Schöne's resonant baritone was given considerably less musical scope in the role of the leader of the group of six—a character named, with heavy symbolism, Johannes Kolumbus. Thomas Thomaschke, in the bass role of the Man, cut a Christ-like figure with Hitlerian tendencies—and Hitlerian success at making middle-class morality work for him.

The large cast, chorus and Munich Philharmonic were under the committed and sensitive direction of Gary Bertini, the Israeli conductor who—aside from his earnest advocacy of Tal's works—has proven himself an opera conductor of formidable gifts in a wide repertory.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

"Animals, Birds, Fish and Insects"—that's the theme of the Tate Gallery's summer program for children. The London museum is offering five projects within the program: a spot-the-detail game in which children are given 30 details of animals, birds, fish and insects from paintings in the Tate collection; a children's trail to eight pictures and sculptures with a series of questions; a tape/slide program at 3 p.m. on weekdays; a lecture series by Laurence Bradbury concerning artists who have incorporated animals, birds, fish and insects in their work; and, finally, "picture plays," gallery tours for children from 8 to 14. Additional details are available at the information desk at the gallery.

On view at the Tate Gallery, London, from Aug. 25 through Oct. 3, are drawings that George Stubbs made for "The Anatomy of the Horse," on loan from the Royal Academy, a small exhibition by the Russian surrealist Kasimir Malevich and drawings by John and Jullo Gonzales.

Among the exhibitions now being shown at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, 13 tapestries by the young Scandinavian artist Jan Groth (to Sept. 13) and 200 drawings by André Masson (to Oct. 3).

American ceramics from pre-Columbian days to the 19th century are on exhibit at the Musée National de Céramique in Sèvres, France. The objects are from the museum's own collection.

Pre-Columbian gold from several U.S. collections is being exhibited at the Hermitage in Leningrad. Among the lenders: the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Among the art exhibitions on view in France this month are: Albert Feraud sculpture from 1956 to now at the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Le Havre; "Tolle Libre," an international show of works on unstretched canvas (including works by the American Sam Gilliam and the French artist André Pierre Arnal), in the medieval chateau in Fougères; recent paintings by Andy Warhol at the Centre International d'Expérimentation Artistique, Bollano; works by Theo Kery in the Salle des Fêtes at the Hôtel de Ville in La Seyne sur Mer.

Two paintings were sold to the Osaka gallery for \$360,000, in 1974, when they were shipped from Milan in a box with a false bottom, Mr. Siviero said.

Mr. Siviero said that Italian authorities have started investigations aimed at identifying the owner of the two paintings and who took them illegally abroad. Art export without a license is forbidden by law in Italy.

PARIS THEATER: Waltz Dream. PARIS, Aug. 5 (UPI).—"Rêve de Valse" is being revived again at the Mogador in a new production. Next year will mark the 70th anniversary of the Oskar Strauss operetta's premiere. Very few works of the genre have been as enduring as the beloved "Waltz Dream."

In the field, Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" alone has as satisfactory a "book" and that "book" is borrowed from a foreign source: "Le Réveillon" by Melhac and Halévy who supplied Offenbach with most of his plots. "Fin Walzertraum," on the other hand, is as Austrian as Franz-Josef's imperial whippersnappers.

Leopold Jacobson coming on the novellette, "Nux, the Prince Consort" in Hans Muller's "Das Buch der Abenteuer," proposed it to Strauss as a springboard and concocted the dramatization. But Strauss felt the adaptation required more eloquence and the Viennese poet, Felix Dornmann, was engaged to write the lyrics. The collaboration of the trio proved ideal, music, verse and theme suavely blending in a light entertainment of wit, grace and seductive melodies.

The present Mogador revival leaves much to be desired. It has a provincial rather than a Parisian flavor and suggests that French musicals would benefit enormously if their purveyors were sent to study the alert professionalism of "A Chorus Line" in London. The direction here is in crying need of a vigorous cranking up and some lively reorganization. The costuming is fresh and attractive and Jacques Chazot has introduced several ballet interludes.

Michel Philippe is the prince, Anne-Marie Lonnax is the princess, Odette Romagnoni is Franz and Jean-Marie Proeller is the comic king. The whole enterprise calls for work, a strenuous tightening of the stage traffic. The orchestra is not aided by the reinforcement of amplified recordings. The score and the script of "Rêve de Valse" offer tempting theatrical opportunities of which the new revival has yet to take advantage.

—THOMAS QUINN CURTIS.

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**OECD Sees Good Outlook for U.S.**

Carl Gewirtz

Aug. 5 (IHT)—Shedding pessimism that has public comments for a year, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development today issued a report about the economic outlook in the United States.

Only bullish on the American economy, the OECD sees "significant" growth in output and continuing for the but says so without reasons that are usually given its predictions.

Looking beyond next year, the OECD says the "uncertainty" of the economic outlook depends on "a number of conditions which may not be fulfilled or occur."

Items among these are a revival of business on new plant and report says that "there is a pre-conditioned sustained upward trend."

Rapidly rising corporate capital spending has a "rather spectacular" industry's capacity to spend.

Noting potential same time, the lending of banks has also increased means that "the financial situation seems very favorable for a less fixed investment."

Swing will depend on price developments, but the wage-price performance rather encourages OECD says.

That "real" compensation fell by almost 5 percent between the fourth quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1976, the OECD says, may have been some priorities of wage and price controls.

Others from higher living to job security and real maintenance. While it is seen whether this is a temporary departure from more inflationary, the "preliminary indications suggest continued."

CD estimates that the age may not exceed by mid-1977. Allowing limited 6-per-cent rate, the OECD sees a "real" increase in around 3 per cent.

Another end of the equation, the OECD says, will be sufficient for goods to prompt a begin to expand.

Wage increases, rising at a personal savings, that is still high by standards all spell buoyant spending. "Purchasing power, in particular, are likely to move rapidly through real income, resulting in decline in personal consumption represents per cent of total U.S. output, and durable goods account of private spending."

is another major component, and the OECD residential construction in volume by 10 to 15.

ing, the OECD adds, likely to be stronger rather than weaker, a change in budget a mildly restrictive, presently envisaged, "appropriate." It is that "the main-

tenance of moderate growth of monetary aggregates is clearly necessary to reduce inflationary expectations and keep the expansion of demand within desirable limits."

**7.5 Rise in GNP**  
Overall, the OECD sees the U.S. GNP rising 7 per cent this year. The rate of growth will be slowing by the end of the year to around a 6-per-cent annual rate, still well over the normal average annual rate of growth of 3.1 per cent.

It sets a 5.9-per-cent annual rate of growth during the first six months of next year. Inflation is also seen rising, but at a rate that does not appear to be worrisome. Overall, the OECD puts this year's price rise at 5.3 per cent. The rate of increase, on annual basis, in the second half is put at 5.5 per cent and in the first half of next year at 6.3 per cent.

The only bleak spot in the picture is that unemployment will remain high and decline only slowly, falling to 6.5 per cent of the labor force from 7.3 per cent in May. This is part of the new strategy of the OECD member states—to refrain from maximizing growth and reducing unemployment as fast as possible in an effort to limit inflation and set the stage for a period of sustained economic expansion which, in the long run, will do more for curing unemployment.

The OECD also notes that although the United States ran a very large current-account surplus last year, the international impact was minimized by private capital transactions which produced a deficit equal to the current account surplus.

This was the result of foreign bonds issued in the U.S. market amounting to \$7.2 billion, a \$10-billion outflow by U.S. banks to overseas borrowers and a sharp reduction in the net inflow from oil-producing states to \$4 billion (compared to the year earlier's \$10-billion increase).

**Western Oil Firms Squeezed By 2 Southeast Asian States**

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Aug. 5 (IHT)—The state oil companies of Indonesia and Malaysia, backed by their governments' threats of nationalization, have begun to apply heavy pressure on international oil companies for a greater share of oil revenues.

In Indonesia, Oil and Gas of California and Atlantic Richfield Co. both bowed to a July 31 deadline for new agreements giving Indonesia 53 per cent of that country's oil profits.

In Malaysia, Premier Datuk Hussein Onn threatened that if agreements on production sharing were not reached by Nov. 15, Malaysia would nationalize oil production. Talks with Shell and Exxon, the two principal international oil companies in Indonesia, resumed Monday.

At stake are hundreds of millions of dollars in oil revenues that the two governments want to squeeze from the major oil companies in increasingly favorable exploration contracts. But beyond this are the huge investments most of these companies have in the refining, marketing and distribution networks they have established as well.

"It's an expensive game of chicken," said one senior Western oil company executive in Kuala Lumpur, "and it's beginning to look like the government's winning."

The threats and the negotia-

tion have followed remarkably similar patterns by the two largest oil-producing countries in Southeast Asia, primarily because the far younger state oil company, Petronas of Malaysia, was patterned so closely to its neighbor, Pertamina of Indonesia.

And both countries apparently have been receiving whiplash advice from Middle East oil powers, particularly Saudi Arabia.

The timing of much of the latest round of muscle flexing in the Southeast Asian oil business has struck a number of diplomats and oil executives in both countries as hardly coincidental.

Later in May, Saudi Arabia's powerful oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, visited Kuala Lumpur on his way to the annual meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. He agreed to take several senior Petronas executives along to the OPEC meeting in Bali as official members of the Saudi delegation, though Malaysia is not an OPEC member.

In Bali, senior Indonesia Oil Ministry and Pertamina officials also reportedly consulted with the sheik on how to solve Pertamina's financial problems. Within three weeks after the session, pressures in the two countries began to build.

On July 14, Malaysia's premier announced that several oil companies had agreed "in principle" to allow Petronas to have the majority control of their refinery marketing and distribution operations through the purchase of the companies' ordinary shares.

The same day, Gen. Piet Hago, the president of Pertamina, announced in Jakarta that although foreign oil companies had threatened substantial slowdown or cessation of further investment in that country, the principal producers were being given until July 31 to agree to a change in the profit split from 55-45 to 65-35 in favor of the government.

An Ultimatum  
In Malaysia, however, talks with Exxon and Shell on their exploration activities and production sharing splits had come to a halt months before. Last week, Premier Datuk Hussein summoned top executives of the two companies and issued an ultimatum—conclude production sharing agreements by Nov. 15 or face a complete take-over of their rights with "adequate compensation."

The next day, Shell ordered a resumption of the negotiations with Petronas.  
Behind all of these manipulations there are motivations that go far beyond the need for new profits.  
Both countries have within the last year, begun to place a heavy burden on the oil sector as a means of stabilizing the economy, equalizing the wealth and discouraging domestic unrest, which is seen as largely inspired by Communist elements.  
Last month, in unveiling the \$7.5-billion, three-Malaysia five-year plan, Premier Datuk Hussein observed: "It is imperative that there be a new sense of urgency in the country to insure the timely delivery of the fruits of development to the people, particularly the poor."

**Export Firms In U.K. Get Aid on Losses****Insurance to Cover A Drop in Sterling**

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP-DJ)—The British government's Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) plans to provide exporters with some protection against possible exchange losses that may accompany payment defaults by overseas customers.

At present, the ECGD, which is similar to the export-import banks of other countries, insures exports against payment default on the basis of the prevailing value of sterling at the time the export contract was signed.

Exporters who cover their contracts by buying sterling forward or by borrowing abroad could incur a loss should the overseas customers default and they are forced to obtain foreign currency at the prevailing rates to liquidate their forward positions or borrowings. The potential losses stem from the tendency of the pound to decline.

Under new regulations coming into effect on Oct. 1, the ECGD will, in the case of contracts up to 6 months, pay out up to 10 per cent more than the original sterling value of the insurance to exporters that have covered forward and that experienced a default accompanied by a foreign exchange loss.

In the case of export contracts where payment takes place over periods longer than six months, exporters will be able to obtain a "risk insurance" in direct proportion to additional payments for that purpose.

The new coverage is not intended as general insurance for exporters against adverse currency movements as it applies only when defaults occur. It is also only available for contracts in currencies for which there is a forward market.

In the year ended March, the ECGD insured about \$2.4 billion worth of British exports, paying out about \$15 million to cover defaults.

**Banks Ask Zaire For Negotiations On National Debt**

LONDON, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—Zaire has been asked by U.S., European and Japanese banks, who are agents for a major portion of Zaire's foreign commercial loans, to discuss negotiation of the country's debt, London bankers said today.

The banks, in a cable sent to Kinshasa yesterday, asked for a meeting with representatives of Zaire's central bank and Finance Ministry before the end of August, the bankers said.

Banks are believed to have arranged international loans totaling at least \$750 million to Zaire. The banks' action represents their first coordinated approach to Zaire on the problem of delayed interest payments on its international debt.

It follows the agreement reached in June by 14 countries on the rescheduling of a major part of Zaire's debt with foreign governments.

**French Franc Hit By New Pressure**

PARIS, Aug. 5 (AP-DJ)—The French franc came under fire again today on the foreign exchange market.

The Swiss franc broke through the 2-French franc barrier for the first time to close at 1.996-2.0 French francs, compared with 1.938 yesterday.

The dollar finished at 4.94625 francs, against 4.9180 yesterday when inter-bank trading ended.

The franc dropped against all major currencies, including sterling, which at today's official close was being traded at 8.87 francs to the pound, compared with 8.82 yesterday.

Since the French franc was withdrawn from the joint European float, or "snake," in mid-March, its value has depreciated by 8.8 per cent in relation to the dollar, by 10.5 per cent against the deutsche mark and by 13.5 per cent against the Swiss franc.

Exchange dealers said trading volume was light with no evidence of any intervention by the Bank of France.

**Japan Machine Orders**  
TOKYO, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—Japanese seasonally adjusted machinery orders, excluding ships, rose 10 per cent in June to 245.85 billion yen (\$839 million) from 223.61 billion the previous month, the Economic Planning Agency announced.

**EMI Plans to Double Scanner Output**

EMI Ltd. plans to double the output of its medical scanners in the next 12 months. The increased production will be largely self-financed in terms of working capital because the company takes a 30-per-cent deposit on scanner orders, managing director John Powell says. EMI does not disclose current scanner output but in July it said orders since 1972 totaled nearly 600, of which 365 had been delivered. Mr. Powell says that clinical trials of the body scanners, now in an advanced stage, have shown it has a market potential as large as the brain scanner. Mr. Powell adds that EMI's record and electronics businesses have both done well in the fiscal second half, but the largely U.K.-based leisure interests have not matched that growth. Both defense and industrial electronics have made significant progress, he says.

**Ford Top Car Seller in Britain**

Ford Motor of Britain led U.K. car sales in July for the eighth time in 10 months, edging out British Leyland as the top car seller in Britain so far this year. Ford registrations in July rose to 17,021 from 15,969 a year earlier, giving it a market share last month of 31.6 per cent—the highest in nearly 15 years. Leyland car sales fell to 14,464 from 17,548 a year earlier, giving it a 26.9-per-cent share of the market last month. For the first seven months, Ford sales surged 41 per cent to 204,173 cars while Leyland sales for this year have dropped 11 per cent to 233,528. Both companies now have about 27 per cent of the market. Total new car sales fell last month, according to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, to 55,790 from 57,378 in July 1975. In the first seven months, total car sales rose 3.9 per cent to 752,476 units.

**Move Hits Growth Issues****U.S. Bank Buys Basic Industry Stocks**

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP-DJ)—Late in 1974, just as the sharp market decline that started in 1973 was bottoming out, the nation's largest bank trust department began a massive redirection of its investments.

The money manager was Morgan Guaranty Trust, a leading exponent of traditional growth stocks in the early 1970s, a period in which it shunned basic industry stocks.

What Morgan started a year and a half ago was a reversal of investment thrust—buying of once-spurned aluminum, steel, paper and chemical issues, and substantial selling of erstwhile growth favorites. Although other investors obviously have played a role, Morgan is so large that the decision, and its implementation, help explain why basic industry stocks have done so well, and growth stocks so poorly, in the market advance that began in early 1975.

Action Is Finished  
It now appears that Morgan, which manages about \$24 billion of investments for others, is just about where it wants to be in terms of basic-industry holdings. The big switch is practically over.

It is fair to say that the large change in common stock holdings over the past year and a half has about been completed on an account-by-account basis," says Harrison Smith, executive vice-president. "There's nothing left that goes on any more (at Morgan). What we expect now is normal switching from one stock to another on a value basis."

The implications of all this are, of course, subject to debate. Because Morgan was fairly early among bank trust departments in switching to the more cyclical basic industry stocks, some analysts believe other banks may still have some catching up to do.

But one thing, at least, seems fairly clear: Now that it has reached the goals it set for itself, in terms of the size of holdings it wanted in these industries, Morgan is not likely to be as large or aggressive a buyer of these stocks as it was in 1975 and early 1976.

By the same token, it should follow that some of the pressure from the Morgan's heavy selling of growth stocks should ease, if not disappear.

Although Morgan is only one of hundreds of trust departments, its impact on the market when it is undergoing a change as massive as that of the past 18 months can be significant. It is reflected in the size of some of the buying and selling the bank

from 57,378 in July 1975. In the first seven months, total car sales rose 3.9 per cent to 752,476 units.

**Kennecott Fails to Halt Divestiture**

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Denver has denied a motion by Kennecott Copper Corp. that the government order requiring it to divest itself of its Peabody Coal subsidiary be modified. A three-judge federal panel decided that the court does not have jurisdiction to order such a modification of the Federal Trade Commission divestiture order. The decision appears to end Kennecott's chances of delaying the divestiture. The company had appealed the order to a federal court, which upheld the FTC, and tried unsuccessfully to get the Supreme Court to hear the case.

**Deutsche Bank Operating Net Down**

Operating profits of Deutsche Bank in the first half were 16.6 per cent below the year-ago period, the bank reports without giving figures. The bank recorded a net profit of 281 million deutsche marks for all of 1975, against 234 million marks in 1974. The bank does not disclose figures for its operating earnings. Interest surplus for the first half was \$12.9 million DM, down 4.2 per cent from the 1975 period. Lower interest rates on credits were not matched by reductions in interest paid on deposits, resulting in a narrower interest margin, the bank says. However, the management board says that the increase in both domestic and international business this year guarantees a satisfactory result. Total assets of the bank rose 2.8 per cent in the first half from the end of 1975 to \$63.1 billion DM. Business volume rose 2.5 per cent to \$6.4 billion DM.

**Prices Drop In N.Y. as Volume Dips**

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (IHT)—Prices declined moderately on the New York Stock Exchange today, interrupting a two-day uptrend. Corporate news depressed certain issues, but analysts said that generally the market suffered from a lack of interest.

They also said that some investors apparently moved to the sidelines to wait for the latest U.S. weekly banking figures. Late in the afternoon, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported that basic money supply declined by \$1.2 billion to \$304.8 billion in the week ended July 28.

The broader based aggregate, M-2, rose by \$200 million to \$708.2 billion, the bank said. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.60 points to 986.88. It was off 3.57 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 770 to about 570. Volume totaled 15.53 million shares compared with 20.85 million shares yesterday.

RCA Corp. dropped 1 5/8 to 27 1/2. It said yesterday it is considering the sale of 5 million additional shares late in the summer. Chrysler Corp. lost 1 1/8 to 20 3/4, although it declared a dividend of 15 cents a share, the first one since it paid 35 cents in December, 1975.

J.C. Penney, S.S. Kresge, F.W. Woolworth and May Department Stores were fractionally lower despite higher July sales. Sears, Roebuck, which also came in with improved sales for the month, edged higher.

General Dynamics dropped 1 1/2 to 61 1/2 despite higher earnings. But Pezzoni gained 1 5/8 to 31 5/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined, with the Amex index off 0.28 to 103.59. Farm commodity futures generally traded in relatively narrow ranges on the Chicago Board of Trade and closed on mixed to easier tones.

Soybeans dipped 10 cents a bushel early in the session, while oil went down about three-quarters of a cent and meal \$3 a ton. Most and soybeans recovered, but soy oil traded the rest of the session at near limit levels lower.

**Company Reports**  
Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

**H.F. Ammann & Co.**  
Second Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue ..... 166.8 139.1  
Profit ..... 16.2 10.8  
Per Share ..... 0.71 0.48

**Amstar Corp.**  
Year 1976 1975  
Revenue ..... 1,112.0 1,058.0  
Profit ..... 43.4 38.0  
Per Share ..... 10.14 9.46

**CNA Financial Corp.**  
Second Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue ..... 469.4 443.5  
Profit ..... 6.62 9.14  
Per Share ..... 0.07 0.15

**Continental Airlines**  
Second Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue ..... 145.61 127.95  
Profit ..... 4.4 1.7  
Per Share ..... 0.30 0.12

**St. Louis**  
Revenue ..... 376.5 243.2  
Profit ..... 1.04 1.18  
Per Share ..... 0.07 0.08

**Husky Oil Ltd.**  
First Half 1976 1975  
Revenue ..... 248.5 202.8  
Profit ..... 13.7 16.2  
Per Share ..... 0.38 1.64

\*All figures in Canadian dollars.

INWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS  
THE SUPREME COURT  
Equity Side  
MATTER OF BAHAMAS COMMONWEALTH BANK LIMITED  
(IN LIQUIDATION)  
AND  
THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT (CHAPTER 184)

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Secured investment. Acquire, agriculture, farms, offices, medical center, hotel, golf club, 5,000 sq. ft., home, lake, 40 acres. New apartments. 27, 36, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2



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Phils Win, 7-5

## Schmidt Muscle Fells Cubs

Aug. 5 (UPI)—Mike Schmidt and 29th-ranked 3-4 tie with home yesterday, as Philadelphia Phillies to over the Chicago

second home run, a came in the seventh Garry Maddox

umped on Phillies' Christensen for the first inning. Bill Madlock and David accounted for Madlock scored as grounded out. But led off the starter Steve Renne's bases on walks and a home run on Schuler's sacrifice scored. The game, 4-4, sacrifice fly put Phil 5-4, in the fifth and the score with his in the Phillies' hit Gene Garber, 7-2. final four innings for to pick up the victor got the loss.

his 4, Reds 1. Madison, Gary Mat-won runner to lead to a 4-1 victory over

ended a four-game streak and snapped winning streak for John Montefusco's 11th victory of the

1, Padres 0

Jimmy Wynn hit the left-centerfield home run in the fifth and gave the Braves over San Diego.

en allowed eight hits the Padres to in- to 12-9. Randy eight scoreless in- tending the hits and Wynn in the oot his sixth loss

2, Cardinals 1

gh, Rennie Stennett's run on Dave d ground in the 12th inning to give a 2-1 victory over

ave Giusti opened a walk, but was Stennett reached

Wednesday's Line Scores

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Indians 2, Orioles 5

At Cleveland, Duane Knipper got four hits and Rick Walls scattered eight hits to spark the Indians to a 5-2 victory over Baltimore.

Knipper opened the game with a single and scored on Rico Carty's one-out single to right. Rick Manning, who followed Knipper with a walk, scored a second run on Boog Powell's sacrifice fly.

The Indians' second baseman spoiled Baltimore starter Jim Palmer's bid for his 15th victory when he opened the third with a triple to right and scored on Manning's infield out.

At 5, White Sox 0

At Chicago, Paul Mitchell pitched a six-hitter for his first major league shutout, leading Oakland to a 5-0 triumph over the White Sox.

It was Mitchell's fourth complete game in 20 starts and gave him an 8-5 record. Ken Brett took the loss.

Royals 4, Twins 2

At Kansas City, catcher Buck Martinez drove in two runs with a double and single and Al Fitzmorris, with relief help from Mark Littell, picked up his 19th victory as the Royals scored a 4-2 triumph over Minnesota.

Kansas City rallied for three runs in the first inning, opening the frame with singles by Tom Poquette, Amos Otis and George Brett. After Tim Lincecum's fly ball, Dave Goltz got John Mayberry and Hal Mearns to fly out. Al Cowens added a run-scoring single and Martinez doubled.

Brewers 4, Yankees 2

At Milwaukee, Chris Chambliss drove home four runs—two with his 13th homer of the season—and Ken Holtzman scattered 12 hits to give New York a 2-4 victory over Milwaukee.

The Brewers won the opener of the doubleheader, 4-3, behind the five-hit pitching of Bill Travers. Holtzman improved his lifetime record against the Brewers to 9-1 and his season mark to 2-7, striking out five in posting his first victory since July 16.

Chambliss hit a two-run homer to cap a three-run rally in the first inning and singled home two more during another three-run uprising in the seventh when the Yankees chased starter Jim Simon, now 12-9.

Angels 5, Rangers 6

At Arlington, Bruce Bochte scored four runs on four hits while Nolan Ryan passed Whitey Ford on the all-time strikeout list in a 6-5 victory by California over the Rangers.

Ryan, 3-13, struck out five to give him 1,967 career strikeouts before departing with none out in the ninth. He is now 31st in that department; Ford fanned 1,966.

Brewers Beat Yanks

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (UPI)—George Scott hit a home run and two doubles, scored three runs and drove in three runs to lead the Milwaukee Brewers to a 3-2 victory over the New York Yankees today in a game halted by rain after six innings.

The victory was Milwaukee's 10th in its last 16 games.

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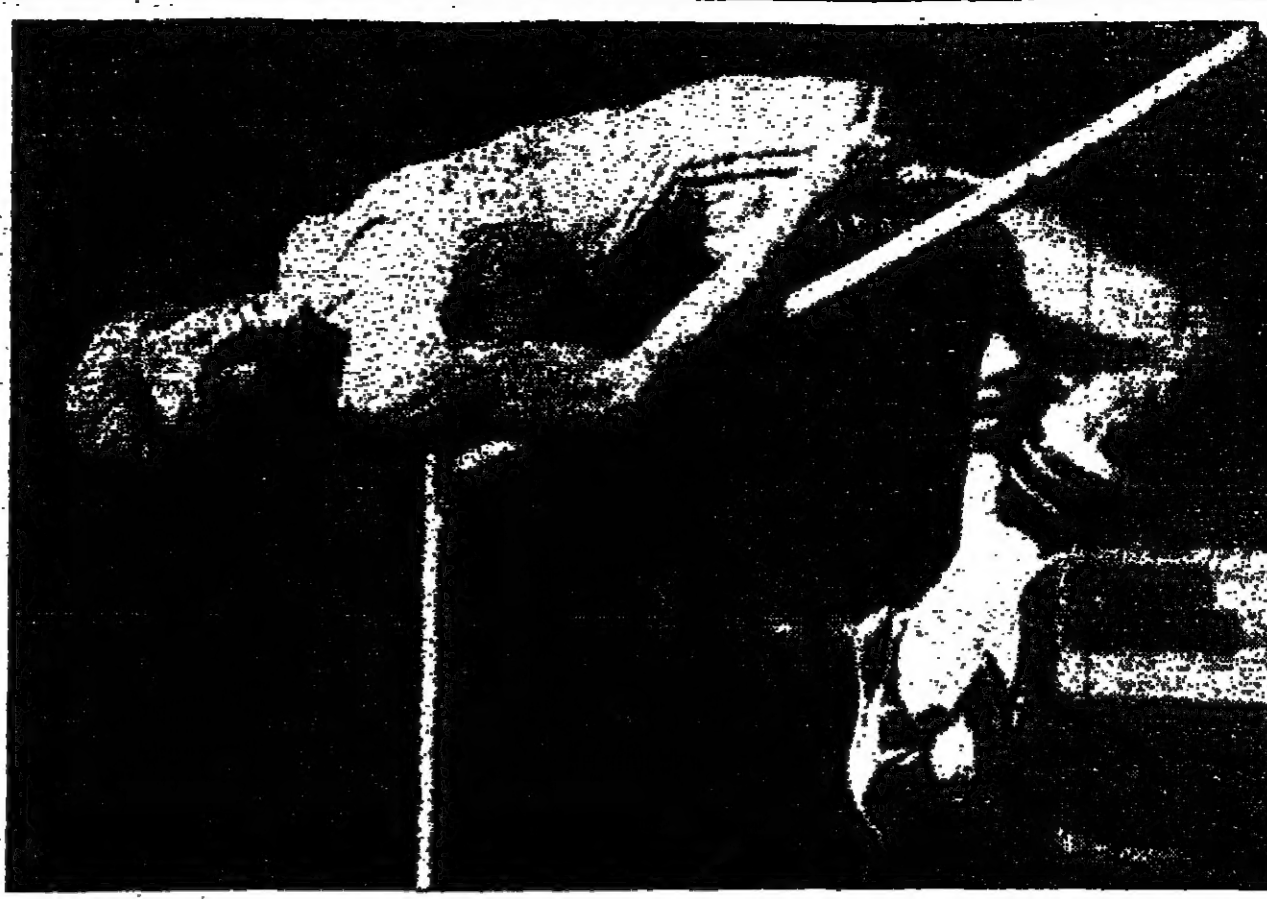
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## High-Jump Mark Raised by Stones

By Robert Facht

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Dwight Stones, rebounding from damp disaster in Montreal, boosted his world record in the high jump last night to 7 feet, 7 3/8 inches (2.32 meters) in the Philadelphia Bicentennial Meet of Champions.

Stones, who set the old mark of 7-7 here at Franklin Field on June 5, cleared his new peak on his first attempt, rattling the bar a bit.

John Walker was another winner, with a 3:36.16-mile, but the New Zealander had little to be happy about. Running despite a two-day bout with flu, he was spiked in a last-lap mishap that sent Marty Liquori and Paul-Heinz Wellmann sprawling.

Stones cleared only 7-3 in the Olympic final last Saturday, missing three times in the rain at 7-3 3/4. Last night he missed only once, on his first try at 7-4.

"I put the brakes on there, so I just moved my step back and everything was fine," James said. He topped 7-4 cleanly on his next attempt, managed 7-5 easily and went for the record. But after that clearance, he decided to try for more.

"I'm so full of energy and vibrations right now I could probably break the record two or three more times," Stones told the crowd of 13,772 after taking the public-address microphone.

The mile pace was slower than expected because of Walker's weakened condition. As a result, the field was bunched entering the final lap. On the turn, Walker was boxed and tried to get out. He banged into Liquori, who fell. Wellmann then stumbled over Liquori. In the mishap, Walker suffered two jagged cuts on his left shin.

"It was probably my fault," Walker conceded after Liquori had angrily challenged him following the race. "I guess he expected me to move out, but this isn't Oregon. Then he dropped back suddenly and someone stepped on him and he stepped on me."

Walker continued on to a narrow victory over Thomas Westinghouse, Wellmann's West German teammate, with New Zealander Rod Dixon a close third. Dick Quax of New Zealand captured the two-mile in 8:17.1.

But coaches, judges and rigors aside, the biggest obstacle facing these newly interested in gymnastics—indeed any of the Olympiad's solitary sports—is the almost absolute perfection that negates a will to try in youngsters already in training.

But if Comand's perfection will discourage some young gymnasts who are still struggling just to stay on the balance beam, it will at least increase interest in the sport. And with interest comes loosened purse strings, better facilities, better coaches and judges and, ultimately, better gymnastics.

And more kids will come out. But it might wait out in a year. Who knows? Right now the guy up the street knows Comand and he didn't two weeks ago.

Weiss sees a lack of competent coaches as a major obstacle in coping with the expected enthusiasm. "There will be more coaches initially but I think they will fade," he said. "There is no instant success in gymnastics. It

may be weeks before a youngster can do a trick. And I just don't see that many people becoming that dedicated that quickly."

Then there is the judging problem. Gymnastics is measured subjectively. Reputation adds points and so does personal charm and beauty. A coach who complains to the judges may intimidate them to score a prodigy higher. And on an international level, U.S. gymnasts must live with the Eastern Europe-dominated judging panel.

There is also the high-risk factor to be considered now, Weiss reports. The routines are more difficult; the injuries more severe with a miss. "Four years ago, only two finalists performed a double twisting back somersault in the floor exercises," Weiss said. "This year at least five of six had doubles."

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## Post-Olympic Fever Crowds Gyms and Pools

By Joan Ryan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).

A trumpet solo that sounded suspiciously like taps marked the official end of the 1976 Olympic Games. Those hollow notes, however, were not a death knell but a call to active-sports participation that was heard by millions of viewers who witnessed the television coverage of Olympic drama and perfection.

It happens that way every four years, this post-Olympic renaissance. Jim Ryun's runs in Mexico and Munich failed to win him a gold medal. But even in defeat, he inspired millions to go out and at least jog.

Olga Korbut's charm and acrobatic skills on the uneven bars in 1972 drove U.S. youngsters to gymnastics. After Mark Spitz won his gold medals in Munich, the community pools were full.

Participation in the solitary sports—like diving, swimming, gymnastics—always increases with each Olympic spectacle.

So do the numbers of spectators, although they usually disappear after a brief interest in the question of who is the world's fastest human.

Spectator Interest

Olga Korbut brought a permanent change in that. Her popularity stabilized spectator interest in gymnastics in a society that has always preferred team sports like basketball, baseball and football. She toured the United States with her Soviet teammates after her 1972 Munich triumph and arenas were sold out in New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Washington.

"Four years ago there were no fans at gymnastic meets," said Yugoslavian Milan Strahinac, who coached for Marva-Tenues under Ruth Ann McBride. But, thanks to Olga's impact, attendance is steadily increasing at local as well as national competitions.

McBride estimated an audience of between 1,500 and 2,000 at the Eastern Regional last December. At least 3,000 packed the George Mason University gym for the nationals in May.

And there will be more fans now that they have had a taste of perfection from 14-year-old Romanian Nadia Comaneci.

"There will be more spectators this fall," predicted Gregg Weiss, who with his wife coaches the M-G gymnastic team.

"And more kids will come out. But it might wait out in a year. Who knows? Right now the guy up the street knows Comand and he didn't two weeks ago."

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Then there



## Scientist Reports

## Herbal Cigarettes and Teas Said to Alter Mental States

CHICAGO (AP)—Herbal cigarettes, teas and capsules are being widely consumed by young Americans as "legal highs" these days. But the alternatives to illegal drugs are giving some people a "bad trip."

The unpleasant mental and physical reactions were described by psychopharmacologist Ronald K. Siegel in a report in this week's Journal of the American Medical Association. The associate research psychologist at the University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine said the growing popularity of herbal cigarettes and teas reflects a search for unrestricted, mind-altering drugs as well as interest in natural foods and herbal medicines. "Some of these products work better than marijuana," Mr. Siegel said in an interview.

Indeed, Mr. Siegel found that of 192 distinct herbs commercially available as smoking substances, nearly half contain plants with known "psychoactive," or mind-altering effects. "The use of these smoking substances has

resulted in a number of intoxications," Mr. Siegel said.

He described two men who experienced severe hallucinations from smoking "mint buds," hand-rolled herbal cigarettes imported from India and distributed throughout the United States. Like many such herb products, mint buds are advertised in underground newspapers and sold in health-food stores or "head shops."

One 28-year-old man smoked about 10 of the cigarettes over a three-hour period. According to Mr. Siegel, he became giddy, mumbled unintelligibly, felt physically sick and imagined he saw little animals and insects moving about the hospital examination room.

The psychopharmacologist analyzed samples of the cigarettes and discovered that thorn apple, one of the ingredients, which is botanically called *Datura stramonium*, contains pharmacological agents known as atropine and scopolamine. They act as sedative agents and are found in certain popular cold and sleep-inducing medicines.

## No Warnings

But unlike the medications, the herbal cigarettes do not carry warnings about possible side effects from the two pharmacological ingredients. "Yet these drugs are potent enough that they should have some warnings, and they should come under some control," Mr. Siegel urged. He added that he has received reports about intoxication reactions to herbal cigarettes and teas from hospitals in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Seattle.

"If the products were properly marked 'Datura stramonium eliminated from these products,' that would be sufficient (protection)," he said. "I really don't want to escalate this into another LSD scare. By and large, these are mild drugs."

Neither the Food and Drug Administration nor the Drug Enforcement Administration has the authority to correct the potential abuse situation, officials in Washington said. The cigarettes aren't being promoted as drugs, a FDA spokesman explained. And atropine and scopolamine aren't controlled substances under the Federal Controlled Substances Act, according to a Drug Enforcement Administration official.

## 396 Herbs, Spices

Mr. Siegel also said that the 396 distinct herbs and spices commercially available as herbal tea cause fewer or less severe psychoactive effects. Tests administered that just 43 of them contain mind-altering agents, with most having little behavioral effect from short-term use.

Clinical intoxication did occur, however, when a 39-year-old man drank kava tea for six months for its alleged euphoric and relaxing effects. Instead, he began to have difficulty seeing and hearing and was always sleepy, according to the report.

## Mary Blame

An illustration from George Mendoza's "The Inspector," one of his many books for children and the one that caused the most controversy. One journal called it "thoroughly bankrupt of any concern."

Mendoza says that children see it as an allegory of American greed.



## A Grownup Child and Trout Fisherman

PARIS (UPI)—George Mendoza has written 100 children's books and seems to have at least another hundred in the works—a book on magic for a French publisher, a book with the guitarist Andrés Segovia called "Segovia Remembers the Boy," a book with Norman Rockwell on children at play, a book with the French photographer Lartigue on "how we look at life," what the camera does, making children aware of the fantastic eye of the camera. Mr. Mendoza is also a poet and a trout fisherman and so, in addition to the children's books, he is writing "The Trout Angler" about the streams he has fished from New Zealand and Kenya to Argentina, where he found the purest water and the fattest trout.

It was thanks to his fishing that he met Segovia over a trout-stream in Spain, and it is also thanks to his fishing that Mr. Mendoza is getting a cut-rate price for his room at the Paris Ritz.

Charles Ritz was a dry-fly enthusiast, too, and the two men would practice casting in the hotel's garden. Not long ago, Ritz told Mendoza that his bamboo rods were museum pieces and that he should switch to graphite and that for his book he should fish a certain stream in Yugoslavia. Mr. Mendoza went there and sent his friend some wild flowers plucked from the bank of the stream. They arrived just before Charles Ritz died.

Mr. Mendoza also writes scripts for the children's TV program "Sesame Street," and did an alphabet book with Marcel Marceau in which the mime twisted his body into every letter of the alphabet, and a book of opposites with Zero Mostel. His "Sesame Street" affiliation especially grabs his grown-up friends, who are always asking if they can visit the set.

As an American children's book writer George Mendoza is something of an oddity. He ignores age groups, child psychologists and urgent requests to introduce a certain number of new words per page. His newest book, "Lost Pony," has a lot of French words in it and is, he says, quite possibly not a children's book at all.

"It's been reviewed as an adult book," he says. "I think 'The Little Prince' is an adult book, the E.B. White books, 'Charlotte's Web' and 'Stuart Little,' are marvelous adult books but they should be read by children."

One women-lib editor thought the 8-year-old hero of "Lost Pony" should be a heroine. There is no end of advice: Since everyone was once a child, everyone is an expert on childhood. "So many experts," Mr. Mendoza says, "they're worse than monsters."

Some of his children's books are thought unsuitable by adults (kids love them). He did a parody of "The Twelve Days of Christmas" called "A War Snake in a Fig Tree" and he has written several horror stories for children.

One horror story was called "The Hair Toe" and was about an old woman who found a hairy toe in her garden and put it in her stew and ate it, outraging the hairy toe considerably. The one that caused the biggest fracas was "The Inspector," about a man with a small dog.

"He's on the track of monsters who are about to eat him but he's unaware that the dog is eating them," Mr. Mendoza says. "At the end the dog has become the monster."

Mr. Mendoza doesn't say whether the dog eats the inspector, but The New York Times said that "for sheer repulsiveness

"The Inspector" stands alone and that children should be shielded from it, while the School Library Journal found it corrupt and "thoroughly bankrupt of any concern."

"The children saw it as an allegory of American greed," says Mr. Mendoza, showing a letter to this effect from the sixth grade at Sunny Terrace School in Seattle.

Mr. Mendoza says kids always see the humor in his horror stories (a horror story without humor, he says, would be truly terrifying and unacceptable) while parents protect kids from horror tales because of their own adult fears.

"They're frightened of the violence that is trapped within themselves. Children know the monster isn't real, adults are afraid it is."

Mr. Mendoza was into horror stories for about 13 years. "I'm out of that phase, now I'm in my 'Lost Pony' phase," he says.

"Lost Pony" set in Paris and photographed by René Burri, is about a little orphan's brief flight of fancy. It will be made into a film, with a score by Michel Legrand, next year.

Mr. Mendoza's talk about passing through phases shows a certain childishness: "I am a child," he says. His tall, wearing aviator glasses and a vaguely 1950s hairstyle. He has two children, Ryan, aged 4, and a daughter, Ashley, 6.

"I published novels and poetry," he says, "I didn't feel particularly free with the novel and went more and more into the world of children's books."

"I became disillusioned with grownups at a very early time. Many people say to me you're a child, a grown-up doesn't go around the world trout fishing. With children I sense the same poetic flight."

Mr. Mendoza grew up with a Spanish father and an Irish mother, an impossible combination, he says. "I was an escapist. I had a little boat—we lived on Long Island—that I had built myself and I was an adventurer." He later made two solo transatlantic trips in a 40-foot sloop. He has held only one job, briefly, loves listening to the radio, and says grace before every meal.

He believes in the simple life—"It's better if you live with a little less fat. That's why I'm always running away to mountains." He answers his fan mail by hand. "I love to write letters. I love to take the time to think about other children," he says. His compulsive writing goes back to his childhood.

"We never read fairy tales. My mother had a tremendous library, I was fascinated by the word. In high school, while everyone would be playing football, I would be writing to the local newspaper with a poem. The excitement of seeing a new book in your hand! It's the most exciting thing I know."

Mr. Mendoza thinks people are too sentimental not about their childhoods, but about their childhood problems. "People use their childhood as a crutch. My father and mother were a volatile combination but they were great spirits in the world and I honor that," he says.

"I always find I learn from the child. Poets like Machado, they write so simply, like children. He says as you walk you make the road, and as you look back you'll see the path you will never have to walk again. That's so simple, so finite," Mr. Mendoza says.

## PEOPLE: U.S. Commission Gets Award for Insanity

SANE, the anti-nuclear war lobby, has presented its third Insanity Award to the Energy Research and Development Commission in Washington. The award, made to institutions and individuals who best exemplify irrational approaches in foreign and nuclear policy, went to the commission for losing several tons of nuclear material. A report by the government accounting office recently said that ERDC could not account for "tens of tons" of nuclear material. In a letter to the commission, SANE said, "You assure us that material unaccounted for as the missing nuclear material is called, is not evidence the material is actually missing. Still, you do admit you've had some trouble putting your hands on it."

Lady Bird Johnson, widow of former President Lyndon Johnson, is in Spain on a private visit. She flew from London to Madrid Wednesday, then headed south to Granada where she will spend five days.

Abraham Lincoln's last surviving great-grandchild, Robert Todd Lincoln Beekwith, 71, was granted a divorce this week in Washington on grounds of adultery. Beekwith submitted medical testimony showing that he had had a vasectomy prior to his marriage to Anne Marie Hoffman, 27. She gave birth to Timothy Lincoln Beekwith in Williamsburg, Va., on Oct. 14, 1968.

Britain's Queen Mother celebrated her 76th birthday in London Wednesday. She left Thursday for a holiday at her castle in Cathness, Scotland.

Tina Biscoff of the United States became the unofficial English Channel swimming speed champion Thursday when she broke the previous record for a one-way trip by 32 minutes: the Channel Swimming Association said: The Guinness Book of Records states the record for a 9 hours 35 minutes set by Barry Watson in 1954.

Meanwhile, Australian swimmer Desmond Renford, 49, who already held the record for the most Channel swims, made his 10th successful crossing this week. It took him 12 hours 2 1/2 minutes. And in Kighley, England, members of an amateur swimming club are claiming a record for the first Channel relay crossing doing the breaststroke. It took the six-man team 13 hours 30 minutes.

Mae West, 84, has chosen Timothy Dalton, 36, an English actor, from among the hundreds of candidates to play opposite her in her new film, "Sextette." Dalton played Heathcliff in a remake of "Wuthering Heights." "He's wonderful," Miss West declared. "He's the man I want."

Janey Jimenez, the federal marshal who escorted Patricia Hearst to and from court appearances during her bank robbery trial in San Francisco, is resigning to write a book about her experiences. Miss Jimenez's lawyer, Duncan Barr, said that his client had received an "incredible offer."



ON HIS WAY OUT: James Caan leaves Angeles hospital with ligaments in his ankle, reconstructed, damaged done in injury. He will crutches 10 days, then two months in walking.

to collaborate on the Marvin Glass and Associates Publications. "I prefer to even pay my education, and I hope to master's degree and put on to law," she said.

Alva Myrdal, 74, the Swedish diplomat, is in a hospital in Sweden. She had been believed to have been the prize-winning economist Myrdal, was her cousin, representative at the General Assembly talks and later ambassador to India.

—SAMUEL JOHNSON

## Hellenistic Graves

MYTILENE, Greece (UPI)—Archaeologists in northern Aegean island unearthed 40 graves dating the Hellenistic period (BC) outside the city of Mytilene. Finds graves, part of a cemetery extended along the hillside the ancient town. Bronze weapons, statuettes and animals.

## Tourism Grows in

LONDON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Spain spent an estimated \$1.5 billion (\$3.94 billion) on tourism last year compared with \$1.4 billion (\$3.49 billion) before according to a released by the English Board today.

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